

THE
CONGREGATIONAL
EDUCATION SOCIETY

NINETY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT



1915

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NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE DIRECTORS OF

THE
CONGREGATIONAL
EDUCATION SOCIETY

NINETY-NINTH OF THE OLD
AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND
THE SEVENTY-SECOND OF THE
COLLEGE SOCIETY



PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
HELD IN THE CITY OF BOSTON
JUNE 9, 1915

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



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1915

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OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

Nos. 612-613 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street
BOSTON

Money for the Society may be sent to S. F. WILKINS,
Treasurer, 612 Congregational House, Boston.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I do hereby give and bequeath to the CONGREGATIONAL
EDUCATION SOCIETY the sum of —— dollars, to be paid
within —— months after my decease, and to be applied to
the uses and purposes of that Society.

Fifty dollars constitutes an Honorary Membership.

ANNUAL MEETING

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, June 9, 1915.

THE Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting of the Congregational Education Society was held Wednesday, June 9, 1915, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Boston, Massachusetts, at 2 P.M.

President Albert E. Dunning, D.D., called the meeting to order and offered prayer.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Samuel F. Wilkins presented the report of the Treasurer and Auditor, which was accepted and adopted.

The report of the Board of Directors was made by Secretaries Sheldon and Tead, and was adopted and ordered printed.

The Nominating Committee reported through its chairman, Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., the following names for officers, directors, and life members, who were elected:

President, Albert E. Dunning, D.D.

Vice-President, Charles R. Brown, D.D.

Secretaries: Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Rev. Edward S. Tead.

Treasurer, Samuel F. Wilkins.

Auditor, H. N. Ackerman.

Board of Directors for term ending 1918: B. F. Hamilton, D.D.; Charles W. Bond; W. E. Barton, D.D.; John R. Nichols, D.D.; Thomas Weston; Edward F. Merriam; Rev. John H. Quint.

Honorary Directors for Life: G. S. F. Savage, D.D.; Joshua W. Wellman, D.D.

Honorary Secretary, J. A. Hamilton, D.D.

Life Members: A. K. Annable, Salem, Massachusetts; Charles W. Bond, Newton Center, Massachusetts; John G. Broughton, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Edward W. Brown, Hyde Park, Massachusetts; Rev. Daniel E. Burtner, Lynn, Massachusetts; Rev. Edward C. Camp, Watertown, Massachusetts; Edward H. Chandler, Danvers, Massachusetts; Rev. Edward A. Chase, Beverly, Massachusetts; Harold C. Childs, Beverly, Massachusetts; Carl P. Faunce, Salem, Massachusetts;

Rev. Leslie C. Greeley, Marblehead, Massachusetts; John F. Learoyd, Danvers, Massachusetts; Rev. John R. Nichols, Chicago, Illinois; Rev. George W. Owen, Hyde Park, Massachusetts; Arthur F. Poole, Peabody, Massachusetts; Henry T. Richardson, Brookline, Massachusetts; Albert Robinson, Peabody, Massachusetts; Theodore E. Stevenson, Roxbury, Massachusetts; Arthur H. Wellman, Malden, Massachusetts; Thomas Weston, Jr., Newton, Massachusetts; Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

Voted, That the Society make arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary, and that it publish a suitable report concerning the Society's work.

Mr. Thomas Todd administered the oath of office to Secretaries Sheldon and Tead.

Voted, That the Committee of the Board appointed to prepare a reply to the report of the Commission on Missions be the Committee of this Society to shape up a report to the Commission on Missions, which report shall be presented at the Adjourned Meeting.

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the recommendation regarding Student Aid contained in that report.

Voted, To adjourn to 2 P.M. Tuesday afternoon, June 22, 1915.

Attest: FRANK M. SHELDON, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS

President, ALBERT E. DUNNING, D.D.*Vice-President*, CHARLES R. BROWN, D.D.*Secretary*

REV. FRANK M. SHELDON

Secretary

REV. EDWARD S. TEAD

Treasurer

SAMUEL F. WILKINS

Auditor

H. N. ACKERMAN

*Board of Directors**For Term Ending 1916*David Fales
Thomas Todd
Charles H. Beale, D.D.
Harris G. Hale, D.D.
Rev. Harry E. Peabody
Rev. Frederick H. Page
Rev. James A. Richards*For Term Ending 1917*Simeon Gilbert, D.D.
J. Converse Gray
Walter K. Bigelow
Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell
Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades
Rev. Edward C. Camp
Rev. Jason N. Pierce*For Term Ending 1918*B. F. Hamilton, D.D.
Charles W. Bond
W. E. Barton, D.D.
Thomas Weston
Edward P. Merriam
Rev. John H. Quint
John R. Nichols, D.D.*Ex officio* { President
Vice-President*Honorary Directors for Life*

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D.D.

G. S. F. SAVAGE, D.D.

Honorary Secretary

J. A. HAMILTON, D.D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

*Committee on Institutions*Rev. Frederick H. Page
Rev. Samuel C. BushnellH. G. Hale, D.D.
Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades
Rev. James A. RichardsRev. Harry E. Peabody
Rev. Jason N. Pierce*Committee on Finance*J. Converse Gray
Walter K. BigelowThomas Todd
Edward P. Merriam
Charles W. BondThomas Weston
C. H. Beale, D.D.*Committee on Student Aid*B. F. Hamilton, D.D.
Rev. John H. QuintSimeon Gilbert, D.D.
David Fales
Rev. Edward C. CampWilliam E. Barton, D.D.
John R. Nichols, D.D.*Field Superintendents*

REV. SAMUEL H. GOODWIN, Utah

J. H. HEALD, D.D., New Mexico

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

THE Directors herewith present the Ninety-ninth Annual Report of the Congregational Education Society.

The receipts for the year were \$95,022.79, as against \$113,411.06 last year. Donations from churches and individuals were \$62,683.83, as against \$62,240.99 last year. Legacies, \$3,565.54; last year, \$4,437.17.

The regular work of former years has all been carried on during the year just closed, and the increase in Secretarial force has made it possible to develop and emphasize certain additional work.

The efforts of the Society fall under two main heads: first, work which is almost wholly missionary in character, such as that in Utah and New Mexico; and second, work which the Society does to fit the young people of our churches for Christian living and Christian leadership, such as that in academy, college, university, training school, and student aid.

NEW EFFORTS AND EMPHASIS

Definite steps have been taken to relate the Society more closely to the whole task of training the young people of our churches for Christian life, for Christian service, and for Christian leadership. We are now seeking to coöperate in molding the religious life of students in our colleges as well as in state universities. We seek to do this by visiting these schools for religious services, through conference with leaders concerning the religious work, through plans to have the student trained and inspired to go back to his own church and enter heartily and helpfully into its life, through the proposed coöperation with colleges in maintaining a faculty member specially fitted for Bible teaching and religious work among the students, and by maturing plans to have strong denominational leaders at the Summer Conferences of college students, to emphasize the church relationship and the imperative call to Christian leadership under church auspices. In the interest of much of this

work practically all colleges of Congregational affiliation from Michigan to the Pacific coast, and eight state universities, have been visited.

A movement has also been started to systematize and make more adequate the presentation to students in our colleges and universities of the opportunities in religious and social service, special attention being given to the ministry and missionary service. Next year a strong group of men with this end in view will visit a number of colleges.

Plans are being matured which, with the help of pastors, will enable the Society to get into touch with at least a thousand boys who are promising ministerial material. This touch will come while the boys are yet in the high school.

The pressing importance of special efforts to interest our own young men in the ministry will be clearly indicated by data under the head of Student Aid.

Effort has also been made to know more intimately the entire life, educational, administrative, religious, and financial, of all the colleges in any way affiliated with Congregationalism. This task will take time and only a beginning has been made. The reason for securing this data is that the Society may be of the largest possible help to these schools and to the denomination in relation to its education problem as it centers in the colleges. These schools can serve the churches more largely and the churches should manifest more interest in and loyalty to the schools. Great education foundations are interested in knowing intimately the life of the colleges and in assisting these schools to standardize all their work. This Society should be no less interested in the same object. Schools which do not have a sound educational, administrative, religious, and financial policy, and are not making strenuous efforts to secure the same, should not have our endorsement or support. Schools which are seeking efficiency along all these lines should have our most hearty endorsement and support. Inquiries are constantly coming regarding these schools, their life and their management. We should be able to give definite and authoritative information.

We have also sought to come into close coöperative relations with each State Conference, to the end that we may have one education budget for each state, back of which the educational

interests of that state together with the Education Society shall put their united effort. In so far as we are able to do this, it will lead to better understanding and remove possibility of friction.

One definite purpose of the year's work has been to make the denomination realize that the Congregational Education Society exists for the sole purpose of realizing the will of the churches in educational matters, that this Society belongs to the denomination and is one of its chief agencies in promoting Christian education. To that end we are taking hold at every possible point where time, energy, and resource will permit to help meet the Christian education need and solve the Christian education problems which our churches face.

STUDENT AID

Our nine theological seminaries, enrolling 446 students, do not entirely supply our churches with pastors.

One hundred and forty men graduated this year, 26 of whom go into other denominations, 26 into lines of work other than the pastorate—as, for instance, teaching, business, social service, medical missions, etc.—leaving 88 available for our pulpits, 46 of whom had received calls to Congregational churches on May 6.

The necrology of the pastors for the year just closed was 99.

Two hundred and ninety-three pastors now serving our churches belong to other denominations, 119 of whom are Methodists, 62 Presbyterians, 51 Baptists, 6 Free Baptists, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 1 Lutheran, and other denominations.

For the past ten years 13 theological seminaries and Bible schools of other denominations have helped to fill our pulpits.

The question of the supply of ministers deserves the earnest, serious consideration of our denomination. What is to be done to interest able and pious young men in the Christian ministry? It is a matter to be dealt with by the family, the church, the ministry, the college, and the theological seminary; and these five groups must combine in intelligent, persistent, and sympathetic action not only to increase the ranks of the ministry, but to maintain high standards of character, scholarship, and Christian temper among all who are studying to be our leaders.

The quality as well as the quantity of the supply must receive thoughtful consideration.

The Education Society has aided this last year 200 theological seminary and 27 college students, a total of 227, to the amount of \$11,250. The permanent student aid funds of the Society are \$172,684, yielding an income of \$7,936. This income is insufficient to meet the annual appropriation for student aid and general funds have to be used. The refunded aid this year was \$980.50.

The number of students in our Congregational seminaries receiving aid was as follows: Andover, 5; Atlanta, 15; Bangor, 19; Chicago, 53; Hartford, 27; Oberlin, 28; Pacific, 18; Talladega, 2; Yale, 10—total, 177.

The Education Society is able to report that more and more our seminaries are exercising greater care in recommending men for financial assistance. The examining committees who pass upon all applicants before sending their names to the Education Society are the responsible parties in this transaction.

It can also be stated that institutions are beginning to require some form of service of those who receive aid, such as assistance to local pastors, Sunday school work, and social service of various kinds.

Inasmuch as professional schools like law and medicine are now increasing student aid funds and offering larger individual scholarships, the question has been raised whether it would not be better for us to restrict our grants to students who have reached the theological seminary when they have made the final choice of their profession; for it is safe to say that a man makes his final decision to enter the ministry only when he enters the divinity school, and holds his mind in a degree of suspense on the question of his life work while he is in college. It is a question for the Society to consider, whether it would not be better policy to wait until the final decision to be a minister has been made before offering student aid. Would it not be wise for the Society to refer this matter to a special committee for investigation and action?

CONGREGATIONAL STUDENTS AT STATE UNIVERSITIES

A most significant educational development of the past ten years has been the growth of our great state universities. The largest of these schools now have an attendance of 5,000 to 7,000, which means the coming of about 1,800 freshmen yearly. There are now over 120,000 students in state-supported schools of higher education.

In every state from Ohio west to the coast and as far south as Kansas there are more students from Congregational homes in these state schools than in our colleges, with but two exceptions. They are there in increasing numbers, and these state schools cannot, or at least do not, in most cases, give them any religious attention. Almost every other desirable course of training these schools supply; but this most important thing, the Christian attitude and outlook, which determines what all other things mean to them and what they mean to society, is neglected.

We have complained of lack of candidates for the ministry and of other Christian leaders, but we have ignored this growing stream of young life passing through our state schools. They come from our best homes, and after four years in these great centers too often leave with lessened interest in religion and dissociated from the church. There is no other place where the church finds so many of her choice sons and daughters gathered together. There are no other places where, at so small an expense as the salary of a suitable man, the denomination can touch from 200 to 900 of her college students. The church has no greater duty or opportunity than to help mold the lives of these young people.

There are three special points where the University Pastor seeks to connect the students with the church: the regular church service of worship, the Sunday school (where special Bible groups are developed from the student), and the young people's meeting.

This year this Society has assisted in maintaining University Pastors or student workers in the following nine schools: California State University, Illinois State University, Iowa State University, Iowa State Agricultural College, Kansas

State University, Kansas State Agricultural College, Michigan State University, Washington State University, and Wisconsin State University.

The local pastor with his large parish cannot do this work, and the local church cannot and should not be expected to bear the major portion of the expense. These students come from the state and nation, and the responsibility should be shared by state and nation. Therefore these University Pastors are supported by appropriations from the Congregational Education Society, by contributions from the local church, and in six places by appropriations from the state. To secure and hold men equal to the opportunity of these fields, we must pay larger salaries than we are now doing.

Figures are unsatisfactory. Many of the best results cannot be tabulated. The united efforts of University Pastors and Christian Association secretaries are gradually changing the atmosphere of these schools, so that faculty, students, and conditions are more favorable to Christian work. These pastors have ministered to the 3,683 Congregational students in these centers through personal friendship, religious instruction, and vocational assistance. Over 700 of these students were in the Sunday schools, over 550 in young people's societies, and 243 had united with the churches, according to reports covering the first half of the year. Large numbers of these students attend the regular services of worship in the local churches. We have received a number of candidates for the ministry, others for missionary work, and still others for social service.

COLLEGES

The year has been one of struggle in those of our colleges which are not fairly well financed. The war has not made matters easier in this particular. It costs twice as much to run a standard college today as it did twenty years ago. Thus if many of our colleges are to maintain their standards, yes, even their existence, to say nothing of advancing, they must speedily be more adequately financed. How important these schools are to the leadership of the denomination will appear from the fact that ninety-two per cent of all ministers and missionaries come from the Christian colleges.

We have assisted four colleges by special grants : Fairmount, which gives promise of rapid and substantial development under the strong leadership of the new president, Rev. Walter H. Rollins ; Fargo, which is being placed on a firm and satisfactory foundation by the splendid work of Mr. John W. Hansel, the new president ; Kingfisher, where Calvin B. Moody is laboring strenuously to meet pressing financial problems ; and Redfield, where President E. A. Fath is securing a loyal and growing constituency among our German people. Reports from these colleges will be found in this issue.

In addition to these colleges, to which this Society has made regular grants, we are also assisting Doane, Tabor, and Olivet Colleges, through applying certain amounts received from the churches of the state for these schools, on the church apportionment. The Society has also assisted in supporting two training schools : one, the Training School for Women in Chicago, and the other the Schauffler Missionary Training School in Cleveland, Ohio, both of which train women for Christian work in connection with our churches, as regular pastor's assistants. Many Schauffler graduates are specially fitted for work among our immigrants.

ACADEMIES

When fully accredited high schools are developed in some sections of our country, the Christian academy has a hard struggle for life. As a result of this, a number of academies have closed their doors in recent years. This probably indicates a lack of interest on the part of our constituency in distinctively Christian education for their children at the high school period, and that these academies have difficulty in securing an equipment which makes them thoroughly efficient in all particulars. There is no more serious social, moral, or religious problem in the educational world today than in our public secondary schools. There should be a real field for at least one academy in each of our northern states, and where the backing of this Society will assist in making permanent such an institution, it should be our policy to coöperate in the largest measure possible.

During the past year we have assisted eight of these academies as follows : Benzonia, in Michigan ; Franklin, in

Nebraska; Iberia and Kidder, in Missouri; New Rockford, in North Dakota; Southern Collegiate, in Illinois; Ward, in South Dakota; and Windom, in Minnesota. Visits to most of these schools make it clear that they are occupying real fields and doing effective service in the cause of Christian education. They have the young people at a critical and impressionable period of their lives, and the stamp they put upon them does great credit to these institutions.

NEW MEXICO

The ministry we render in New Mexico is fundamental. In the smaller, more isolated towns where our schools are located we are providing excellent educational facilities, and in addition our teachers do extensive Christian and social service work. Christianity is taught in the day school, in regular well-conducted Sunday schools, and through home visitation. Social service is rendered by the teachers assisting in time of sickness, during the too frequent epidemics, and in every kind of personal and community service. Our teachers identify themselves with the life of these communities and pour themselves out without stint in every type of helpfulness.

From our schools in these outlying communities come some of the brightest boys and girls for further training in our Industrial School at Albuquerque. Here with our 160-acre farm, with our shops and our dormitories, with the entire round of school, industrial, and home life, everything that will fit them to be industrially efficient, good homemakers, community builders, and Christian citizens is provided. This is real rescue work of the first order, since it takes these Mexican boys and girls who otherwise would not have adequate opportunities and fits them for real life along the lines and in the places where it must be lived by most of them.

Our attendance at the Industrial School has increased until we are sorely in need of additional room for the regular school grades and also of additional dormitories for the boys.

Closely coupled with the New Mexico work and under the supervision of Dr. Heald is our work in El Paso, Texas, where there are large numbers of Mexican boys and girls for whom

the public schools do not make adequate provision. There in our Mexican church, as substitute for a school building, we have conducted a most interesting and helpful work during the past year. But the handicap is too great, and it is almost imperative that we have a school building costing at least \$5,000, though \$10,000 is really needed if we are to carry the work on to advantage. A more detailed statement with reference to the New Mexico work will be found in Superintendent Heald's report on another page.

UTAH

Investigation indicates that there is still a large service to render in the educational life of Utah.

The schools of the state, especially outside the larger centers, are still considerably under the influence of Mormonism. With fine equipment, but with a Mormon state superintendent and a great majority of the teachers Mormons, with devotions conducted by their teachers in the morning and religious instruction given by Mormon elders in the school building at the close of school hours, we can hardly afford to turn the training of our young people over wholly to the public schools.

Add to this the Christian need in many of the communities where our schools are located, and the reason for our continuing the work is doubled. In a town of 4,000 people like Lehi, there is no Protestant Christian influence whatsoever except what centers in our school. But because the school is there, the pupils are instructed in religion; Sunday school and church service are conducted in the school building, and much personal Christian work is done among the people. The same is true at Bountiful, Heber, and Coalville, though there is no preaching service in the last two.

At Bountiful a church was organized through our school this last year. At least eight Congregational churches in the state came directly from our schools. In other places where we have had schools, Sunday school or Christian work of some kind still continues.

The school offers the best approach to the religious problem in Utah, reaching many families which at first could not be touched by the church.

Through our academies we are helping to supply teachers for the public schools. Seven out of a group of sixteen Willcox graduates are teaching, four are in college, and two others expect to go to college. At present we have graduates of Procter Academy in Cornell, Leland Stanford, Jr., Washington, and Utah Universities; in Colorado, Park, Utah Agricultural, and other colleges.

In addition to all this is the life stamp we put upon many of those boys and girls. They become citizens of the best sort and in every way count in the better life of the commonwealth.

More detailed information will be found in Superintendent Goodwin's report on another page.

WEST TAMPA

West Tampa, Florida, is a city of about 10,000 population, which means that there are at least 2,000 children of school age. The majority of these people are Cubans, who have come to West Tampa because of the large cigar factories located there. The public school for this population consists of one eight-room building. That means that anywhere from 1,000 to 1,500 of these boys and girls who ought to be in school are denied school privileges unless provided by private or religious organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ensminger, seeing this desperate need, started our West Tampa school and church. Sickness has temporarily removed Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger from the leadership of this work, but in the meantime the work is being carried on by loyal and faithful teachers and a Cuban pastor, under the general direction of Superintendent G. B. Waldron, of Florida. Something over 150 boys and girls are thus given an opportunity which otherwise would be denied them.

COLLEGES

Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas

Walter H. Rollins, President

Fairmount College closed its twentieth year June 3, with a total enrollment of 202 matriculated students in the college department; in the sub-freshman and academy, 34 students; in the extension department, 77 students. For part of this work the students come to the college and for some of the classes the instructors go to the city. Ultimately some of these graduated from the college.

Enrollment at the Conservatory of Music was 21 for the year. A class of 17 was graduated on Commencement Day, receiving the A.B. degree, and a class of 7 from the academy. This will be the last class to graduate from the academy, as our sub-freshman department will be maintained hereafter.

The results of the year's work were on the whole very satisfactory, especially as all the planning and student canvass of last summer were done during a period of uncertainty as to when a president would again be in charge.

The present president came to his new work on October 1, 1914, the formal inauguration taking place with simple exercises March 10 of this year. A feeling of confidence has steadily grown in the college and among the local constituency, and every effort is being put forth to warrant this good feeling.

At present every sign indicates the largest entering class in the college's history the coming fall. An entirely new faculty in the department of music warrant the expectation of new growth in this direction. For a long time the college has realized the need of a dormitory for the young women. Indeed, the situation has become so acute that it seemed that we must build or even lose a part of our student body. Arrangements have been made to build a dormitory of moderate dimensions this summer, which will accommodate about forty women and will at least solve our problem temporarily.

The opportunity for this college does not grow less with

the passing years. Many of the students come here seeking to earn the means whereby they may gain their education. As a result, Fairmount students are as a rule in earnest. The slogan, "Fairmount Builds Character," has been adopted this year as expressing the highest purpose of the school.

The Christian life of this institution is not neglected. Besides the required chapel, the student interest in the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations attests to the vital Christian student life. Each Association sends a number of its members to the student conferences at Estes Park, Colorado.

The faculty of such an institution is its greatest asset, and certainly the success of Fairmount the past years owes much to the scholarly and consecrated men and women who have remained here through lean year and discouraging outlook, because they have been possessed of a missionary zeal and believe it is all worth while—this work of preparing Christian young men and women for places of Christian leadership in our land.

The days of struggle are not over. Efforts are being made to raise a current income that will avoid any further deficits. The continued loyalty of the Education Society for the present years will be imperative. For the future we must seek permanent endowment. The Christian college is assuredly to have a valuable and permanent place in the service of the church and the educational system of our land.

Kingfisher College, Oklahoma

Calvin B. Moody, President

During the summer vacation many improvements were made upon the college buildings. Through the kindness of the commissioners of Kingfisher, the electric lights were taken from the city to College Hill. All of the college buildings were wired and supplied with appropriate fixtures, and now the four buildings have electric lights. A fine steam-heating plant was installed at Seay Hall; Osgood Hall and Seay Hall were supplied with fire escapes; Osgood Hall was fitted out with patent metal weather strips, which keep out the dust and wind; a new chemical laboratory for advanced work in chemistry was installed

in Parker Hall ; all of the buildings were thoroughly renovated, and much valuable apparatus and new furniture were purchased. These improvements were made possible through the thoughtful generosity of three friends in New England and a few of the citizens of Kingfisher.

College opened on the 15th of September with a good enrollment, but it would have been much larger if there had been any market for cotton at a reasonable price. Pathetic letters were received from many prospective students who were unable to come to college on account of lack of funds.

From a scholastic point of view, this has been the best year in the history of the college. The students for the most part have been studious, and eager to make the most of their opportunities to secure an education that will prepare them for the responsibilities and activities of life.

The students have taken unusual interest in the work of the literary societies and in oratory and debating. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have had a successful year. Besides their regular devotional meetings, many of their members have been enrolled in classes for systematic Bible study which met outside of the regular study hours.

Many of the students have made themselves useful and helpful in the churches of the city by teaching in the Sunday schools and singing in the choirs, and in other ways.

During the year the curriculum has been revised and greatly improved, and the college, notwithstanding its meager equipment and limited resources, is trying to give the students as good an education as they could obtain in the best Northern colleges. But in order to do the work that Kingfisher College ought to do in this rapidly developing state, modern buildings and better equipment must be provided, and at least \$500,000 ought to be added to the permanent endowment.

Fargo College, Fargo, North Dakota

John W. Hansel, President

Fargo College closed, June 16, the most prosperous year in its history. The past season has been notable in a number of ways. The administration of President John W. Hansel is timely and has met the difficulties under which the college has labored. The debt which faced the college a year or more ago has been wiped out, a total of some \$32,000. In addition, certain costs have been discharged, and the institution today is free from all financial obligations.

The campaign planned a year ago to secure an endowment is meeting with marked success. The city of Fargo pledged \$115,000. To this Mr. James J. Hill added \$50,000 on condition that a total of \$300,000 be raised. The Congregational Education Society has dealt generously with the institution. Other friends have donated, and now a total of some \$215,000 has been pledged. President Hansel and the board are now planning a \$100,000 campaign for the state.

The work of the departments has been eminently successful. There was a total attendance this year of 505, of whom 154 were in college classes, 62 in the preparatory department; the balance being in attendance at the conservatory.

The Department of Religious Education established a year ago has met with favor. This spring a friend of the college had made it possible to add a special instructor in that department, and new courses will be added the coming semester in religious pedagogy, church music, and in preliminary work of Christian Association secretaryships. It is the purpose of this department to prepare young people for active religious work in the several communities, and to encourage college people to add to their several vocations active and intelligent interest in religious work.

A number of eminent speakers have visited Fargo College from time to time, notably Dr. Macdonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*; Fred B. Smith, noted Association secretary; President Henry Churchill King; besides many others who have visited the college in connection with visits throughout the state.

On May 27 Mr. Hansel was formally installed as president

of the college. The exercises were interesting and dignified, and well befitting the occasion. The inaugural program was participated in by men of prominent standing, such as the governor of the state, Hon. L. B. Hanna; Rev. J. Poyntz Tyler, bishop of North Dakota; President King; Superintendent Taylor, commissioner of public schools; President Weld, of the Moorhead State Normal School, and others. A grand concert in the afternoon showed the conservatory talent to most excellent advantage, and the closing lecture by President King was a message of a trained scholar and an experienced educator.

With gratitude for past successes, with due appreciation for the heroic men and women who have given their labor and their lives to found such an institution in this new West, and with confidence and high hope for future prosperity, Fargo College stands ready to render a larger service in the future than it has done in the past.

Redfield College

Edward A. Fath, President

The year that is closing shows a total attendance of 140, as compared with 149 last year. It is, nevertheless, a better year, because the number of students present throughout the year is about 50 per cent greater.

The number of candidates for the A.B. degree is six, this being the third largest class ever graduated from the college department. There will probably be seven graduates from the academy and five from the commercial course.

The most important work which we are doing is that for the young people from our German Congregational churches. Since Redfield is the official institution of German Congregationalism, it might be worth while to call attention to a few facts.

In the last two years for which reports are available, Congregationalism shows a net gain in this country of 48 churches and 11,400 members. The German section of 242 churches and 14,000 members is responsible for a considerable part of this, for it had a net gain of 24 churches and 1,600 members. In other words, a group comprising 4 per cent of the churches shows 50 per cent of the net gain, and the same group compris-

ing $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the membership accounts for 14 per cent of the corresponding net gain. Or we might look at the matter in this way. The net gain for the entire church body was eight-tenths of 1 per cent in their number of churches, while the German net gain was 11 per cent, or fourteen times the average. In membership the net gains were similarly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 13 per cent. The German churches therefore increased in membership at a rate which is nine times the average rate.

There is a certain feeling that Redfield should concentrate on the work for the German churches. This question will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the trustees in June. Should this be decided upon after the consultation with all those interested in the work of the institution, a certain amount of reorganization will be necessary. Until a decision is reached, nothing more can be said.

UTAH

Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Superintendent

EVIDENCE of change and progress in Utah continues to appear. Effects, the causes of which lie hidden in the past—the results of consecrated effort and unselfish living—come to make glad the hearts of the workers in the field and to give courage to the supporters of the work everywhere.

To the insistent question:

“Is it really worth while?”

and to the semi-reproachful statement (not always based on a knowledge of the facts):

“It seems to me that you are spending a good deal of money in Utah for the returns you are getting,” the unmistakable evidence of the working of the heaven in the lump furnishes a suggestive basis for an answer.

But the work in Utah is not on the defensive; it calls for no special pleading to justify it. Facts and incidents, however, illustrative of the changes which have been taking place in the Mormon Church during the last decade may well be noted here, for the work of the Education Society has been one of the positive forces which has helped to bring about those changes. Only one or two such incidents can be given here.

To many people throughout the country who have not specially studied the subject, and to not a few who are in a position to weigh the facts on the ground, the character and perfection of the organization of the Mormon Church and the grip it seems to have upon its devotees appear to render it impervious to any outside influence in the form of public opinion. Such, however, is not the case, as is apparent from the fact that the leaders are shifting ground and changing policy in many particulars.

The matter of “religion classes” in the public schools—frequently referred to in these reports—is a case in point. Not so many years ago this work was carried on openly and above board, as though there were no constitutional or statutory provision forbidding it. Presently a state superintendent—

Mormon born—more responsive to law-abiding Americanism and to the protests of those forces which were working for the redemption of Utah than were the leaders of his church, came out and boldly opposed the continuation of this practice. There was a great stir and threats of political death to the superintendent; but he held to his point, until now, save in the more remote communities, the “religion classes” are no longer held in the public school buildings and conducted by the day-school teachers, or if they are, the matter, like the practice of polygamy, is done under cover. That superintendent, now dead less than a year, was several times reëlected, on the last occasion every political party in the state joining to continue him in office.

A more recent indication of yielding on the part of the church powers occurred at the opening session of the spring Annual Conference of the Mormon Church. Only a few years ago the late Brigham Young, Jr., one of the Quorum of the Apostles, said to the thousands of Saints gathered in General Conference:

“Some of you, taking your cue from enemies of the church, are criticizing the amount and use of the tithing fund, and are even asking questions concerning its disposition. I want to say to you that it is none of your business what is done with this fund. It is your part to pay tithing; that is the Lord’s money. The trustee-in-trust, the president of the church, is responsible to the Lord, and must answer to Him for its use.”

At the recent General Conference, President Smith made an extended report on the amount and use of the tithing fund collected during the year 1914 (reproduced in the *American Missionary* for June of the current year). To be sure, the president of the church felt moved to say:

“Now, we are not giving this to the world; we are giving it to the Latter Day Saints,” but one need not possess any occult power to read what lies between the lines.

The freedom with which officials high up in church circles, and even President Smith himself, are criticized by the rank and file for what seems to be their Janus-policy on some of the questions which have aroused the people is one of the encouraging signs. This was very apparent in the recent “wet and dry” campaign waged in a number of town and county units

in the state. Some of the most scathing criticisms were leveled at President Smith and other church officials because they worked for no liquor in the outside communities while they helped to keep Salt Lake City "wet." This does not mean a general breaking down of authority in the church, but it does mean a changed point of view which is prophetic of better things to come.

Reference to another illuminating incident must suffice. Within a week of the writing of these lines, President Smith and Senator Smoot were called to testify in a case in court in which a plural wife (at least she claims to be such) is suing the estate of a recently deceased millionaire to secure a share of the property for her son. While on the stand, President Smith was asked:

"Have plural marriages been solemnized since the issuance of the Manifesto" (in 1890)? To which he responded:

"I am sorry to say they have." Then he added:

"But not with the authorization of the church."

For a five-ply polygamist and president of the church to make such an admission represents a tremendous change of attitude toward public opinion, at least.

These matters have been touched upon here to emphasize the fact that progress has been and is being made, and that the forces which make for righteousness and American ideals in this commonwealth have not labored and are not now laboring in vain. Not by movements and results which alone can appeal to the statistician or come within the bounds of his conception of progress; not by wholesale conversions of the type illustrated by Clovis and his followers; but by fundamental changes in the attitude, and to some extent in the structure and polity and ideals of the organization, and in the beliefs of the people, is Utah to come, finally, into her rightful place in the great family of commonwealths. Such results come not in a moment nor in a generation.

It is our high privilege to hold our place at the side of this melting pot and to help furnish the materials which shall aid in carrying off the dross, until at last the Great Refiner may see reflected His face and be satisfied.

Bountiful

Miss Gile continued in this school, with the usual results: better work, increased attendance, including children of kindergarten age and representatives of all the grades. This, in turn, made necessary an assistant. During the early part of the school year, a young woman whose home is in Bountiful gave assistance. At the opening of the second term, Mrs. Helen Wright became assistant. The duties and the opportunities of service which open to our teachers in such a place as Bountiful gave these two workers plenty to do. Though the church—which holds its services in the schoolhouse—has a pastor, practically all of the calling in the parish and the providing of social functions, the making of our school a social center, as well as the carrying forward of the Sunday school, devolved upon our teachers, in addition to the work of the day school. Miss Gile writes of manifold activities since the closing of school. In addition to looking after the quite extensive repairs that are under way, she tells of a social which netted \$9.55 towards the cost of a new organ and of additions to this fund; of a Children's Day exercises, when 75 were present; of a Sunday school picnic up the cañon; of much calling; and of the carrying forward of the work of the Sunday school, though the church closed down for the summer on June 27. These activities do not tell of very much time given to a restful vacation, but they are suggestive of the possibilities afforded to a wide-awake teacher who is willing to give herself unreservedly to the work.

Coalville

This school, in that really remote community (though it is only a few miles from a continental thoroughfare—the Union Pacific), continues to present something of a problem. Teachers of the right sort who are willing to go to such a place and to remain long enough to become identified with the interests and life of the community are not available always, and upon the teacher depends entirely the measure of success which attends our efforts. And when a teacher is secured who appears to be specially fitted for the work, family or other reasons make it impossible for her to remain.

During the year just closed, Miss Christianna Reimold was in charge. Miss Reimold proved herself to be energetic, enthusiastic, and tactful, and these qualities, together with exceptional musical ability, gave her a standing in the community and a measure of success in the school which promised better things for another year; but family considerations take her back to her Eastern home.

The Sunday school work was carried on successfully by Miss Reimold. This is the only non-Mormon religious work in a territory which at the very least is 45 miles square—surely not the least of the reasons for maintaining this outpost.

Heber

Misses Shute and Burnham were our teachers in this school. Miss Shute has been for some years in our work, and earlier was one of the “New West” teachers.

Heber is second to none in the difficulties and opposition it presents to the prosecution of work of any faith other than Mormon. The stake is well organized and the officials look very carefully after the interests of the church. This has led the president of the stake sometimes to pass our schoolyard when the children were out at play; for the purpose, it would seem, of noting what children were in attendance, for presently certain families would cease to be represented in our school. Sometimes the explanation would come to the teacher that the president of the stake told their parents to take them out of that school. No instances of noticeable interference occurred during the year just closed. The work of the Sunday school was revived and resumed after a lapse of one or two years, and during much of the year was in an encouraging condition.

Lehi

Three teachers, Misses Whalley, Smith, and Sommers, were our workers in this place. While the attendance was not as large as it used to be some years ago, it was larger than it has been recently. Lehi is the only one of our schools that has a teachers' cottage as a part of its equipment for effective work, and the results amply justify the outlay required. This home

has been made the center of social and other activities in connection with the school. Here are held social gatherings, Mothers' Club meetings, reading circles, and other forms of activity which help to link the school to the community life.

Here, as elsewhere where we have schools, the Sunday school work goes forward during the school year, under the direction of our teachers. For the past three years Rev. Philip King, until recently the pastor of the Provo church, held a service once in two weeks in our Lehi school building.

Our school property in Lehi is located right in the heart of town, in the business section, and the people have taken a good deal of interest in its general appearance. They have contributed enough to put an iron fence on two sides of it and to lay a cement walk in front, and in other ways have given evidence of an abiding interest in the success of our school.

Procter Academy

The work in this school has gone forward on the usual lines. The courses of study in use conform, in the main, to those prescribed by the state, going farther in the academic department in some of its requirements, as, for example, in the language group, and not so far, in fact—owing to a lack of equipment and teachers—offering nothing under the arts and industries group. Those who complete this work, as has always been the case, take high rank as teachers and as students in college, and in other walks of life. The purpose, however, is to give the school a wider appeal. This can be done only as the course of study is made more flexible and more responsive to one phase of the demands of the times. This means the inclusion, as rapidly as possible, of work in domestic science, domestic art, and somewhat of the mechanic arts and agriculture. The insistent and vital needs of the school lie in the direction of equipment for this work.

One of the interesting and encouraging features of the year has been the increasing earnestness with which the students of the academic department have carried the work required by the introduction of a new phase of Bible study. This work has centered about a little volume entitled, "Old Testament Stories."

This is not a revamping of those stories, but the stories themselves, in the words of the Bible. As far as possible, the episodes presented are grouped around the great men and women of the Bible. By this means no part of the interest of the hero story is lost, and the student is compelled to associate it in his mind as a part of one story or biography. Mutch's "Graded Bible Stories" have been in use in all the grades. Of course, the ideal method of giving Bible instruction is that indicated by the writer of Deuteronomy, when he says: "And these words which I command thee this day shall be upon thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." But in the very general absence of such teaching, the school must do what it can to supply the deficiency.

Greater stress has been laid upon some phases of athletics this year than has been possible for some time. A football team was developed in the fall, and later a boys' and a girls' basket ball team were organized. The old Mormon tabernacle was secured for a gymnasium and frequent games were played.

The extensive improvements and repairs now well under way are bound to contribute to the success and efficiency of our work. These include a steam heating plant for the main building, a liberal allowance for paint and calcimine for both buildings, and an eleven-room teachers' home. This home will not only furnish quarters for the teachers, but it is to be made the center of the social life and activities of the school.

The paramount need of the school now is equipment which will enable it to enter the broader field of service indicated in the first paragraph above.

Vernal

Rev. George A. Downey and his six teachers in Willcox Academy were encouraged by a considerably larger attendance this year. For several reasons the outlook was not the most encouraging when he took hold of the work two years ago, but he has succeeded in pulling things together and placing them upon a sound basis, and the prospect for next year is good.

For a number of years this school has been badly handicapped by insufficient room in which to carry on its work. Through the generosity of the local church the church building was placed at the disposal of the school, and the high school met there. But it was not suited or adapted to such work, and the principal's home was utilized for some of the classes. This handicap is to be removed. Arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a 25 x 70 addition to our school building, which will enable us to house all of our work on our own ground and make possible more satisfactory and efficient work.

In this field the principal of the school is also pastor of the church, and while this arrangement has its disadvantages, it also has its advantages. A wise, tactful, willing worker can make his relations with the young people in the school contribute in no small measure to the building up of the church; and on the other hand, the church relationship will multiply the principal's points of contact with the community, and so open up new avenues which may be made to lead to the school. Of course, such a field is not for the egotistical or the idler, but for the consecrated worker it offers opportunities not to be found in any other relationship.

NEW MEXICO

J. H. Heald, D.D., Superintendent

TWENTY-FOUR teachers and workers have been engaged in the work of the Society on this field the past year. The year's work began with an earnest, enthusiastic meeting of the Inter-denominational Conference of Mission Teachers, held at the Rio Grande Industrial School. High standards were there set which have been well maintained. A spirit of courage, consecration, and enthusiasm has characterized the entire company of workers.

We continue to struggle against the old obstacles, such as the foreign language, the customs and habits of the people, infectious diseases, the ignorance of the many and the opposition of a few—priests and reactionaries. But we are learning how to meet these obstacles, overcoming those that are surmountable and just “grinning and bearing” what can't be helped. Our teachers manifest a good deal of originality in devising ways and means.

We labor under the disadvantage of having no suitable textbooks for the first two grades in the bilingual conditions under which we work. I am not unaware that there are various textbooks published for Spanish-English work, but none of them meets our needs. Our teachers do the best they can, and that is usually pretty well. Some very good original work has been done, notably that of Miss Fox, to which reference has been made elsewhere.

Comparing the present with the past, we can see that we are making progress. Our schools show a marked improvement in regularity of attendance, with corresponding progress in grading and achievement of results. Gradually we are able to advance the standard of our schools and to take the children farther on than formerly.

While our teachers have as always sought to encourage the public schools, and so far as possible coöperate with them, they have in some cases encountered opposition from public school teachers and directors. Although the public schools have made

decided progress in the state as a whole during the past two years, there are some instances of a reactionary tendency in the Mexican towns. This is manifested in a disposition to displace trained American teachers and put Mexicans in their place, and to make the schools practically sectarian. This movement is due mainly to the influence of priests. In San Rafael, it is reported, the public school is to be turned over to the Catholic Sisters next year. This movement should be met by making our work still more efficient.

Our teachers can always count on having priestly opposition and often infectious disease to contend with. Their heroic effort in combating the latter has sometimes seemed to disarm the former, but not for long. The splendid fight our teachers at Cubero made last year against smallpox, and this year against diphtheria, did not fail to evoke fine expressions of appreciation from the parish priest; but that did not prevent two refugee priests from old Mexico, who held a mission there, from repeatedly denouncing their school as a "school of the devil." Our mission workers, however well they do, are in no danger of incurring the "woe unto you when all men speak well of you." This opposition has as usual made the work of our teachers harder and deprived the timid and time-serving of the privileges of our schools, but has not been able to thwart the efforts for education and uplift.

The only school that has been seriously interfered with by epidemic has been that at Cubero. At San Rafael and Seboyeta diphtheria appeared at the end of the school year and caused the closing of the schools for a few days. Progress has been made in stemming the tide of contagious and infectious diseases in our Mexican communities, but much remains to be done before modern methods of sanitation and quarantine can be fully applied.

The movement for temperance has continued through the year. Cubero, Marquez, Seboyeta, and San Mateo are now free from the saloon. The people have showed commendable spirit in ridding themselves of this—one of their worst enemies. Already great improvement in conditions is apparent where the saloon has been done away with. Quiet and order have taken the place of quarreling and fighting; families are better fed and

clothed ; the people are healthier, happier, and better in every way. We realize that the fight is not over and that there will be an effort to reinstate the saloon, but we rejoice in what has been done and feel that it gives promise of better things for the Mexican people.

Atrisco

This school, after a long and useful career, was discontinued at the close of the last school year. It was deemed that it would no longer be needed, as a fine three-room schoolhouse was to be opened in the fall for the public school, in charge of three well-trained teachers. However, the public school did not altogether meet expectations and was obliged to close for lack of funds early in the year. Those who had formerly sent their children to our school realized its value as never before, and sent an earnest petition to the superintendent to reopen the school. To test their earnestness, he required a pledge on the part of parents to pay fifty cents a month tuition for each child. Under these conditions thirty children were pledged, and the school was reopened the 1st of March, in charge of Mrs. Grace L. Hernández, who has previously taught in several of our schools. It had a very successful term of three months. The people have earnestly petitioned for its continuance another year.

Cubero

This school continued under the charge of Mrs. and Miss Collings, who have been connected with it from its beginning. The total enrollment was 65. The attendance during the first part of the year was excellent. The teachers were working hard to make up for the time lost during the smallpox epidemic of the previous year, when a new cloud appeared on the horizon. Shortly before Christmas diphtheria broke out in the village and soon became epidemic. The county health officer was appealed to and he made an effort to have quarantine established, but the fears and prejudices of the people presented an almost insurmountable obstacle. Mrs. Collings writes: "So much did they fear and dread the quarantine that many attempted to conceal from us any illness of their children. We could not

blame them for their opposition when we learned that they firmly believed that if a house was quarantined it meant certain death for some one in the house."

A faithful helper was raised up in the person of the government physician to the Indians, recently stationed at Laguna, twelve miles away. But while he did all he could, he was unable during most of the period to visit the place oftener than once in five days. Miss Collings acted as nurse, doctor's aid, and interpreter, and was indefatigable in her labor of love. When he was unable to come, she herself administered the antitoxin, doing so during the epidemic forty-five times. As a result of this faithful and efficient service, only six deaths occurred out of ninety clearly marked cases, two of these being children brought from distant ranches too late for treatment.

The school was closed for six weeks during this epidemic and the teachers devoted themselves entirely to the sick. It is impossible to say how many lives they saved, but not a few.

This task completed, the teachers went quietly back to the routine of school work: for, great as the service they render the community in other ways, they hold firmly to the conviction that their greatest work is in forming the minds and shaping the character of the children. With this end in view, these two faithful, devoted women have labored steadily, persistently, year in and year out. Their school has been and is a model school in thoroughness of discipline and teaching.

Marquez

Marquez is a small mountain village. The school, which has never been large, had this year an enrollment of 35. It opened auspiciously in charge of Miss Margaret DeBusk (whose sister Honora is so well and favorably known to those interested in our New Mexico schools) and Miss Eloise Bartlett, whose mother was, as Miss McCollough, one of the first teachers of our school at San Rafael.

The story of the school year illustrates the vicissitudes to which our schools and teachers are subject in the Mexican towns. For the first two months the work was uneventful—as we would gladly have it. Then came a visitation of scarlet

fever, but it was of mild character and no deaths occurred, although many of the children had it. The worst misfortune was that Miss Bartlett was one of the victims. Miss DeBusk nursed her until Miss Bartlett's mother came to relieve her. Mrs. Bartlett, by her experience in nursing and the use of medicines, was able not only to bring her daughter back to health, but saved a number of children who were suffering from after effects of the disease, and incidentally endeared herself greatly to the people. Miss Bartlett began work again too soon, suffered a relapse, and had to give up the work, leaving Miss DeBusk for a time without a helper. The first of January Miss Bessie Smith came to take the vacant place, and did excellent work for the rest of the year.

Miss DeBusk deserves much credit for keeping up the school through all these vicissitudes. For regularity of attendance it was our banner school, the average of attendance some months being less than one below the enrollment.

San Mateo

The school has had an enrollment of 50. This is the third year that Miss Gibson and Miss Nichols have taught the school, and the added momentum that comes from continued good work has been manifest. This is clearly evident in the great gain in regularity and punctuality of attendance. Of this Miss Gibson says: "We have registered 50, the same as last year. But when we think that day after day through the winter months every child enrolled was present, usually on time, it almost gives us chronic palpitation of the heart."

She goes on to say: "Our next apparent victory has been in taking a step or two toward some system of grading the school. Our greatest trouble in this is that our boys and girls have stubbornly refused to be put in the same classes. This has not been quite so hard in the primary and kindergarten room, though even there sometimes the four-year-old lads and lassies refuse to sit or stand together in class. When they do stand side by side, the rest begin to giggle and whisper, '*Novios*' (lovers).

"In the upper room, when we first tried to have our eight-

year-old boys and girls stand side by side in a straight line without a gap of anywhere from three to ten feet between, there was open rebellion, to say nothing of the evil thoughts that were expressed. Now we have two classes, big classes, eight in one, nine in the other, and no break in the middle, no tears from the girls, and no evil expressions from the boys. (Let us knock on wood again.) This we feel to be the greatest victory of the year and a step toward clean citizenship."

Much has been made of physical exercise, wand drills and Indian club exercises being used effectively. These exercises have caused manifest improvement in the physique and carriage of the children.

Miss Nichols has successfully used kindergarten games and arts as a vehicle for teaching English. She has found the Montessori apparatus very useful in teaching the little folks to read.

San Rafael

The enrollment for the year has been 86. Some little folks have had to be turned away, as the capacity of the primary room was overtaxed. Miss Frost and Miss Fox have as usual done excellent team work, and the school has shown the effects from top to bottom. This has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the schoolrooms have been overcrowded and the teachers overworked, with seven grades to divide between them and several classes in most of the grades. This school needs a third teacher.

The spirit and tone of the school have been fine and strong, and all the pupils have seemed to catch the keynote of earnestness and enthusiasm. There has been improvement in regularity of attendance, although this continues to be a matter on which the teacher has to labor with both pupil and parents.

Miss Fox has tried out with good results the method of first teaching Spanish to a class of little folks who showed little capacity for learning English. Although handicapped by having no suitable book or chart, she rose to the occasion and made some Spanish charts which are a very creditable piece of original work, and worthy of being printed by some publishing house. Fifty lessons were thus given, the class manifesting great in-

terest and enthusiasm. With the momentum thus gained they went into the English work with zest, and accomplished far more than when the attempt was made to start them in English without previous study of their own language.

The hold of the teachers and school upon the community has been so strong that the utmost efforts of priestly opponents to shake it have been unavailing. It is reported that next year the public school is to be put into the hands of the Catholic Sisters. What effect this will have upon our school we cannot tell, but it serves to emphasize the need of it.

Seboyeta

The school had a total enrollment of 43 during the year. With the exception of a short period it was taught by one teacher, Mrs. Louise C. Cecil. How difficult a task it is for one teacher to handle six grades in a Mexican school, only those who have had experience can understand. The difficulties of Mrs. Cecil were increased by the fact that at the beginning of the year she knew no Spanish. However, she proved that energy and enthusiasm go a long way toward overcoming all obstacles. She writes, "The children are lovable, some attractive; a few enjoy hard study, but the majority, like the parents, are constitutionally tired, or content to take life easy." She seems to have been able to inoculate them with the busy germ, although she confessed that "a teacher's energy is taxed to the utmost to keep them interested and progressive."

Music was made an important aid. Marches were used effectively to counteract the tendency to dawdle around. The interest of parents and pupils was stimulated by special programs on national holidays. Time was found by the busy teacher to get up socials and picnics, at which she provided refreshments. But the regular work of the school was kept always first and foremost, and commendable progress was made by nearly all the pupils.

Notwithstanding the fact that strong opposition was brought to bear against the school, it had a very successful year.

El Paso, Texas

This school has had an enrollment of 84. It has been taught by three teachers: Miss C. F. Morales, Miss Herrera, and Miss Sylvia Berkeley, who resigned in the middle of the year because of illness, and was succeeded by Miss Kate Hanley.

The environment of this school is very different from that of the small villages in the interior of New Mexico, being in a city of over 50,000, situated on the Mexican line. In the lower section of the city, known as Chihuahuita (little Chihuahua), are crowded together in unsanitary fashion 30,000 Mexicans. The growth of the city has been so rapid and the demands on the taxpayers so large that the city has not been able to provide adequate school privileges for this large Mexican population. But for the mission schools many children would be without opportunity for education.

The plan of the school has been to use Spanish as the main vehicle of instruction for the first three grades, while at the same time the teaching of English is pressed by use of object lessons and oral teaching, followed by lessons in reading. The plan has been successful. The children who have been in the school the entire year have all advanced a full grade, whereas in the public schools it takes two and often three years for Mexican children knowing no English to make the first grade.

The school is connected with a strong Mexican church and has been a great help in the work. Miss Morales writes: "Some of our children are helping in this work by showing their parents the Way, in teaching them what they have learned of the truths of the Bible. One of our little ones said to his mother one day:

" 'Mamma, why do you believe in those saints who cannot see nor hear?'

" 'My child, they represent God to us,' said the mother. The child replied:

" 'But the Bible tells us there is only one God, and we must adore Him only, and He is in heaven. The señorita says there is no picture of God; He is a spirit.'

"The mother changed the conversation, but she had been given something to think about. Three times we have had the pleasure of seeing her at church, and she herself told us of this conversation with her child."

Rio Grande Industrial School

The enrollment for the year has been 60, 40 boys and 20 girls. All grades from the first to the ninth have been taught. As long as some pupils have to come to us with no knowledge of English and some with no previous schooling, or almost none, it seems necessary for this institution to get down to bed rock and teach the lowest grades.

In the work of the schoolrooms the regular public school curriculum has been followed, with such adaptation of methods as were made necessary by the lack of a knowledge of English. In the first two grades considerable use is made of Spanish, to make sure that the children understand and are on solid footing. At the same time the pupils are required to use English, not only in the schoolroom, but in all their intercourse on the school grounds. Progress in the use of English is rapid.

Although considerable time is spent in industrial work every day, the pupils have nevertheless been able, almost without exception, to make a grade in school work.

Principal Heyman reports that "the industrial work has been kept up to the high standard set in previous years. A large amount of work has been accomplished by the girls in their sewing classes. Among the articles made are 76 comforters, 15 sheets, 12 pairs of hemstitched curtains for the new dormitory, besides the usual mending and new and made-over dresses for the girls and considerable fancywork.

"The domestic science department has turned out 7,852 two-pound loaves of bread in seven months; 37,881 meals have been served, and all the girls have had practical instruction in housekeeping.

"The boys have done most creditable work in manual training. Among the important pieces made are the following: 1 fireless cooker, 3 stationary laundry tubs, 1 hall door, 3 folding ironing boards, 2 typewriter stands, 1 Morris chair, 1 library table, 1 desk, 1 piano bench, and a variety of smaller articles.

"The school farm is constantly increasing in productive value. In this department the dairy yields the largest financial returns. It has yielded in cash receipts for dairy products sold in twelve months \$505.87, while it has furnished the school

butter, cream, and milk to the amount of \$538. From the farm \$72 worth of vegetables have been sold and \$218 worth of vegetables were consumed by the school family. Stock sold for cash amounted to \$157. This makes a total of cash receipts from the farm of \$735, and with the supplies consumed by the school a grand total of about \$1,483.

"Our older pupils have grown steadily in their religious development. Their influence in our school has a marked effect for good. While their experiences have not been of the spectacular order, we know them by their works. If sincerity, singleness of purpose, honesty, and responsibility to their tasks are not the marks of Christian character, then we know them not. Four weekly Bible classes have been conducted; for the lower grades the work has been given in Spanish by Miss Smith. The pupils have manifested the most delightful interest in their Bible study. Daily before the evening study hour the school family meets in a simple chapel service. One night each week Miss Smith has conducted this service in Spanish. The pupils have attended Mrs. Dunn's Sunday school class as regularly as the weather permitted, and those who understand sufficient English have been greatly helped by our Sunday morning church services. For some weeks the Sunday evening services at the school have been conducted on the plan of the Christian Endeavor. The pupils have readily taken part in these services, and at one of the recent meetings three of them reverently led in simple, earnest prayers.

"On special occasions Dr. Heald, Rev. S. L. Hernandez, and Rev. J. M. Moya have conducted the Sunday evening services in Spanish; and since the majority of our pupils do not yet know enough English to receive much help from our English services, Mr. Moya was asked to conduct services in Spanish for one week. We have just concluded this week of special services. The pupils greatly appreciated Mr. Moya's talks to them, and he has greatly helped them in the desire to understand something of their religious needs. Twenty-two of our boys and girls have expressed their desire to take a stand as Christians."

SCHOLARSHIPS, 1914-1915

<i>Theological Seminaries</i>		<i>Colleges</i>	
Andover	5	Amherst	2
Atlanta	15	Bowdoin	8
Bangor	19	Carleton	1
Chicago	53	Clark	1
Chicago Univ. Divinity School	5	Colgate University	1
Gordon Training School	1	College of Idaho	1
Hartford	27	Dartmouth	3
Howard	1	Grinnell	2
Iliff	1	Marietta	1
Oberlin	28	Oberlin	1
Pacific	18	Redfield	1
Talladega	2	University of California	3
Union	13	University of Washington	1
Xenia	1	Ellsworth	1
Yale	10		—
Bible Teachers Training School	1		27
200			

Ward Scholarships

University of Pittsburgh 1

EXAMINING COMMITTEES

Theological Seminaries

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MASS.	Pres. A. P. Fitch.
ATLANTA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, GA.	{ Pres. E. Lyman Hood. Dean A. F. Sherrill. Prof. Frank R. Shipman.
BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ME.	{ Pres. D. N. Beach. Prof. F. B. Denio. Prof. Calvin M. Clark.
CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ILL.	{ Prof. F. G. Ward. Prof. R. A. Jernberg. F. L. Von Meske.
GORDON TRAINING SCHOOL, MASS.	{ Dean Nathan W. Wood. Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CONN.	{ Prof. A. B. Bassett. Prof. E. K. Mitchell. Edward E. Nourse.
ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, COL.	Pres. H. F. Rall.
NEW YORK BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL	Rev. Reuben L. Breed.

OBERLIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, OHIO . . .	{ Prof. A. T. Swing. Prof. G. W. Fiske. Rev. W. H. Spence.
PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CAL. . .	{ Pres. C. S. Nash. Prof. George T. Tolson. Rev. R. C. Brooks.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, N. Y. . .	{ Rev. H. A. Stimson. Prof. A. C. McGiffert. W. W. Rockwell.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DIVINITY SCHOOL .	Dean Shailer Mathews.
YALE SCHOOL OF RELIGION, CONN. . . .	{ Dean Charles R. Brown. Prof. F. C. Porter.

Colleges

AMHERST COLLEGE, MASS.	Pres. Alex. Meiklejohn.
BOWDOIN COLLEGE, ME.	Prof. Frank E. Woodruff.
CARLETON COLLEGE, MINN.	Pres. D. J. Cowling.
CLARK COLLEGE, MASS.	{ Prof. James Porter. Prof. E. C. Sanford.
COLGATE UNIVERSITY, N. Y.	Dean John Greene.
COLLEGE OF IDAHO, IDA.	Pres. W. J. Boone.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.	Dean Craven Laycock.
ELLSWORTH COLLEGE, IA.	Pres. I. Franklin Meyer.
GRINNELL COLLEGE, IA.	{ Pres. J. H. T. Main. H. W. Somers.
MARIETTA COLLEGE, OHIO	Rev. Henry F. Kelsey.
OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO	{ Prof. A. T. Swing. Prof. G. W. Fiske. Rev. W. H. Spence.
REDFIELD COLLEGE, S. DAK.	Rev. E. A. Fath.
TALLADEGA COLLEGE, ALA.	Dean Frank S. Brewer.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	{ Prof. C. E. Rugh. Prof. George T. Tolson. Rev. R. C. Brooks.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, WASH. . . .	Dean A. S. Haggett.

Ward Scholarships

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.	Dean John C. Fetterman.
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Schedule of Institutions and Students Receiving Student Aid for Ten Years

COLLEGES	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12*	1913-14	1914-15
American International, Mass.,				1					
Amherst, Mass.	3	1	2	2			1		2
Bates, Me.	5	1		1					
Berea, Ky.							1		
Boston University, Mass.		2	2	1	1	1			
Bowdoin, Me.	4	1	4	6	5	7	6	3	8
Brown University, R. I.				2	2	1	1		
Carleton, Minn.							1		1
Clark, Mass.								1	1
Clark University, Mass.		1						1	
Chicago University, Ill.	2								
Colby, Me.								1	
Colgate, N. Y.									1
Colorado, Col.				1					
Columbia University, N. Y.							1		
Dartmouth, N. H.	5	2	2	5	6	7	7	1	3
Doane, Neb.						1		1	
Drury, Mo.	1	2	2	1	1	2	2		
Ellsworth, Io.									1
Fairmount, Kan.		2	2	1	1	1	1		
Fisk, Tenn.	1	3	3	5					
Grinnell, Io.	7	4	3	2	2	1		2	1
Harvard University, Mass.				1	3	1	1	1	
Howard University, D. C.						1	2		
Kingfisher, Okla.	1	1			1	2		1	
Marietta, O.					1	1	2		1
Middlebury, Vt.		1			1			2	
Morningside, Io.				1					
Northland, Wis.							1		
Northwestern, Ill.						2			
Oberlin, O.			1	4	2	4	5	2	1
Olivet, Mich.	4	1		2	1				
Pomona, S. Cal.	1								
Redfield, S. Dak.					1	2	2	1	1
Ripon, Wis.	1			2	2	2	1		
Roanoke, Va.						1	1		
Rollins, Fla.							1		
Talladega, Ala.	4	2		1	1	1	1	1	
University of Maine, Me.				1					
University of Michigan, Mich.,			2	1					
University of Illinois, Ill.			2	2	2				
University of California, Cal.								1	3
University of Washington, Wn.,								1	1
Washburn, Kan.	1	2	2	4	1			1	
Wesleyan University, Conn.	1								
Valparaiso, Ind.				1					
Yankton, S. Dak.		1				1	1		
Yale University, Conn.		3	2	2	2	2	1		
College of Idaho, Ida. †									1
	41	30	28	50	36	41	40	21	26

* No appropriations to college students for the year 1912-13.

† Ward Scholarship, 1.

Schedule of Institutions and Students Receiving Student Aid for Ten Years

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	Total
Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.	10	8	10	2	2	3	4	3	5	5	52
Atlanta Theological Seminary, Ga.	9	16	21	23	21	27	22	19	17	15	190
Bangor Theological Seminary, Me.	25	30	26	22	25	27	28	21	23	19	246
Bible Teachers' Training School, N. Y.									1	1	2
Boston School of Theology, Mass.	1								1		2
Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y.									1		1
Chicago Theological Seminary, Ill.	26	44	47	50	44	45	49	55	51	53	464
Chicago University Divinity School, Ill.									1	5	6
Harvard Divinity School, Mass.		1	2						1		4
Harford Theological Seminary, Conn.	14	20	14	23	29	22	18	19	17	27	203
Howard Theological School, D. C.									1	1	3
Illiff, Col.									1	1	2
McCormick Theological Seminary, Ill.								1			1
Oberlin Theological Seminary, Ohio	30	25	31	25	32	30	24	42	42	28	359
Pacific Theological Seminary, Cal.	8		7	10	16	15	7	6	11	18	98
Porto Rico Presb. T. Seminary								1			1
Talladega Theological Seminary, Ala.								1			3
Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.	8	6	8	8	8	5	9	9	8	13	82
Yale School of Religion, Conn.	6	5	5	5	11	7	7	6	5	10	67
Congregational Institute, Mass. (Finnish)	1	1	3	5	3						12
Omaha Presb. Seminary, Neb.		1									1
Xenia, Ohio											1
Gordon Training School, Mass.										1	1
Totals	138	156	174	173	191	181	168	184	186	200	1,801

CONSTITUTION

REVISED AND ADOPTED APRIL 11, 1904

ARTICLE I

NAME

THIS Society shall be called the CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of the Society is the promotion of Christian Education by assisting needy young men of piety and ability in acquiring an education for the gospel ministry; by aiding theological and collegiate institutions, academies, and other schools in which children and youth are trained under Christian teachers; and by the employment of any kindred agencies which may be deemed desirable.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION

The members of the Society shall be LIFE members, ANNUAL members, and HONORARY members.

Life Members. At each annual meeting the Society shall elect so many Life members as shall cause the whole number to approximate but not exceed two hundred: and all present Life members of the Congregational Education Society and Corporate members of the Congregational New West Education Commission shall be Life members of this Society.

Annual Members. Any Congregational church which has within the financial year contributed to the funds of the Society may appoint one delegate to the annual meeting, and such delegates shall be members of the Society for the year for which they were appointed.

Voting Members. All Life members and Annual members who shall be present shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Society.

Honorary Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid to the Society, accompanied with the request for Honorary membership, may be an Honorary member for life on approval by the Society; and all present Honorary members of the Congregational Education Society and Life members of the Congregational New West Education Commission shall be Honorary members of this Society.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be on the second Wednesday in June, unless otherwise voted by the Directors. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society.

Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary at the written request of five voting members; and of any such meeting notice shall be given, with mention of the time, place, and object of the same, by publication in two consecutive numbers of Congregational papers, one being published in Boston, the other in Chicago.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary or Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and twenty-one Directors, of whom ten at least shall be residents of Boston and vicinity, and six at least residents of Chicago and vicinity. All of the foregoing officers shall be annually chosen by ballot, except as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until others are chosen in their places. The Directors shall be divided into three classes of seven each, and at each annual meeting seven Directors shall be elected for a term of three years to fill the places of those whose terms shall have expired.

ARTICLE VI

PRESIDENT

The President and Vice-President shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers. They are constituted members *ex officio* of the Board of Directors. The President, jointly with the Treasurer, shall sign, execute, acknowledge, and deliver in the name of and in behalf of the Society any and all deeds or any other conveyances or instruments in writing relating to any real estate owned by the Society, to such parties as the Directors by their vote shall authorize.

ARTICLE VII

SECRETARY

The Secretary or Secretaries shall have charge of the correspondence; shall keep the records of the meetings of the Society; shall make known, by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the objects and needs of the Society; shall notify all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors; shall obtain the fullest possible information respecting all applicants for aid, whether students or institutions; shall furnish for the presiding officer at each meeting a docket of the matters to be considered; and shall prepare an annual report of the work of the Society, and submit the same to the Directors before the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

TREASURER

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all money contributed or intrusted to the Society and to give receipts therefor; to deposit it to the credit of the Society in such bank or institution as may

be designated by the Finance Committee; to keep clear and accurate account of all sums received and expended by the Society; to make payments and remittances in accordance with the appropriations voted by the Board of Directors; to pay all bills and debts of the Society when approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, and to pay over to the designated beneficiaries or other proper persons any and all special contributions and dues; to indorse checks and drafts for deposit and sign checks for the purposes of the Society; to report to the Finance Committee and Board of Directors each month the receipts and disbursements for the previous month, and at the end of the fiscal year for the year, and to keep all books of account required by them; and to perform such other acts as are necessary to the faithful execution of the duties of his office.

His books of account and vouchers for payments shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors and shall be submitted by him each month to the Finance Committee for their examination.

It shall be his duty to present to the Standing and Special Committees and to the Board of Directors such financial business as needs their action.

He shall jointly with the President sign, execute, acknowledge, and deliver in behalf of the Society any and all deeds or any other conveyances and instruments, in writing, relating to any real estate owned by the Society and in its name, to such parties as the Directors shall authorize.

The Treasurer shall also release and discharge mortgages, assignments, insurance policies, and other necessary papers when properly authorized.

He shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties with such sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Directors.

The Directors may from time to time appoint an Assistant Treasurer and define his powers and duties, which may include any or all duties given by law or this Constitution to the Treasurer.

The Assistant Treasurer shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and the office may be filled or left vacant.

ARTICLE IX

AUDITOR

The Auditor shall audit all accounts of the Treasurer and examine the invested funds of the Society and give to the Directors in writing his certificate as to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall have charge of all affairs and manage all business of the Society concerning which no other provision is made. They shall appoint committees to examine students applying for assist

ance, and shall take such action upon their recommendations as they may deem wise. They shall determine what institutions shall be aided, and shall grant them money as the state of the treasury may permit. They may by vote authorize the sale or conveyance of any real estate the Society may own, to such person or persons and upon such terms as they may determine; such conveyances to be signed, executed, acknowledged, and delivered in the name of and in behalf of the Society by the President and Treasurer, as hereinbefore provided. They shall have authority to make such rules as they may deem best in regard to the calling of meetings of the Board and the number that shall constitute a quorum; to choose an Institutions Committee and a Student Aid Committee, upon whose recommendations the Board may take such action as they may judge expedient; to appoint a Finance Committee, one of whose duties shall be the making of investments. They shall also have power to appoint District or Field Secretaries, or to establish any agency which they may consider necessary, and shall have power to fill, until the next annual meeting, any vacancy in their own number or in any office of the Society. The Board of Directors shall present a report of the work of the Society at each annual meeting. The meetings of the Board shall ordinarily be held in Boston. At least one meeting in each year shall be held in Chicago. All meetings shall be held in the office of the Society, either at Boston or Chicago, unless otherwise ordered.

The Western members of the Board, that is, members residing west of the state of New York, may hold stated meetings of their section at such times as they may appoint; and they may, whenever they see fit, designate one of their number to attend any meeting of the Directors to be held in Boston, and his traveling expenses may be paid by the Society; and the Eastern members shall have the right, in like manner and upon the same terms, to designate two of their number to attend any similar meeting to be held in Chicago.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be changed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society duly called and organized, notice of the proposed change being given in the call of the meeting at which action is to be taken.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 12, 1904

RULE 1. *Organization.* The Board of Directors shall assemble for organization on the Monday after the annual meeting of the Society, notice of the meeting being sent by the Secretary of the Society. They shall elect by ballot a Chairman and a Clerk, a Finance Committee, an Institutions Committee, a Student Aid Committee, each of which shall have seven members, besides the President and Vice-President, who shall be *ex officio* members of all committees.

RULE 2. *Meetings.* The Directors shall hold regular meetings on the third Monday of each month, excepting that the August meeting may be omitted by vote of the Directors. Special meetings shall be called at the written request of three Directors, by giving three days' notice, by letter, to each member of the Board, stating the time, place, and object of the meeting. Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 3. *Committees.* Within two weeks after the election of the Finance, Institutions, and Student Aid Committees a meeting of each of them shall be held in Boston, at which a Chairman and a Clerk shall be elected by ballot. Such meeting shall be called by the Clerk of the Board of Directors, who shall notify each member seven days, at least, before the meeting. Each of said committees shall hold a regular monthly meeting, except in August, and the Clerk's records and all reports or abstracts of them, or copy of them, shall be kept in the rooms of the Society, in the care of the Secretary, and be open to the examination of the Directors. Other meetings of any of the said committees shall be held whenever the Chairman or any two members shall so request the Clerk in writing, provided notice of the time and place of the meeting is mailed or delivered to each member one day, at least, before the meeting. At any of the meetings aforesaid three members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 4. *Finance Committee.* It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to cause to be kept a book, wherein shall be set forth in detail: (1) all stocks and bonds owned by the Society, at par, with a statement of the original cost of the same to the Society; (2) all real estate (both land and buildings) and other property of the Society, with the full cost of the same; and (3) all property held on special deposit or in trust. This book shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and the record shall be so amended from time to time, under the direction of the Finance Committee, as to show at all times a correct statement of the property of the Society and of any special trusts in its hands. All title deeds to real estate, mortgages, insurance policies, and certificates of stocks and bonds owned by the Society shall be in the care and custody of

the Treasurer, under the direction of this committee, who shall provide a proper place for their safe keeping. They shall also, when occasion requires, direct the sale and transfer of stocks, bonds or mortgages, invest any surplus, or other specific funds of the Society, and in general, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have the charge of the Society's financial concerns not otherwise provided for. But no investment shall be made without the approval by affirmative vote, or in writing, if otherwise, of at least four members of the committee. The chairman of the committee shall approve all bills before payment thereof by the Treasurer.

RULE 5. *Institutions Committee.* The Institutions Committee shall keep a book of all institutions aided by the Society and the amount granted to each, and make recommendations to the Directors of the institutions which should receive aid. The committee may also be divided into subcommittees, who may investigate and advise upon particular institutions intrusted to them.

RULE 6. *The Student Aid Committee.* The Student Aid Committee shall keep a book, containing the names of all students aided by the Society and the amount of the several grants; also recommend to the Directors those whom they approve for aid. The committee may likewise be divided into subcommittees for purposes of investigation and advice.

RULE 7. *Western Members.* The Western members will be expected to give counsel upon the appropriation of money for such academies and schools, and they shall once, at least, each year transmit to the Board at Boston a summary statement of the condition and requirements of the Society's work, as viewed by them, and this statement shall be a special topic of consideration at the first meeting of the Board after its reception.

No action shall be taken at a meeting held in either section of the country in respect to which the judgment of the members resident in the other section is specially needed, unless seasonable notice shall have been given that such action is contemplated.

A full and attested copy of the record of each meeting of the Board of Directors held in Boston shall be immediately forwarded to Chicago, and shall be either filed or transcribed in such a manner as to form a permanent record at Chicago; and an attested record of the doings of each meeting of the Board held at Chicago shall be entered upon the permanent record of the Board in Boston. A summary statement of the business done at each meeting of the members of the Western section of the Board shall also be promptly transmitted to Boston.

RULE 8. *Absences.* Any Eastern Director who shall be absent from one-third of the stated meetings of the Board held during any one year at Boston, or any Western Director who shall be absent from one-third of the stated meetings held during any one year at Chicago, including the meetings of the Board and of the Western section of the Board, unless excused for such absence for adequate reason by the



Board or its Western section, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have vacated his office as Director, and the vacancy thus created shall be filled by the election of some other person at the next annual meeting of the Society.

RULE 9. *Grants to Students.* Applications for scholarships granted by this Society to students for the ministry are approved under the following rules and conditions.

(a) The Society wishes to aid young men of ability and promise who are studying in preparation for the ministry, and who are in need of assistance. The Directors rely largely upon the men themselves, who are thus aided, for assurance that their need of help is real, that they are prudent, economical in the use of money, and that they are shaping their habits of life in a manner becoming to those who are to be teachers and leaders in the Christian church, and specifically abstaining from the use of intoxicants and tobacco.

(b) To receive a grant a student in college must have reached the grade of sophomore, and must have maintained a standard in scholarship of seventy-five per cent, or an equivalent degree under varying marking systems. A beneficiary in a theological seminary must be a graduate of some college of good standing, or a man of such qualifications and promise as may largely compensate for the lack of a college course. The Directors may make grants in special cases to students outside these regular classifications.

(c) It is optional with the student whether the grant be a loan or a gift. If taken as a loan the student shall forward his note for the amount. Such notes, if paid within three years after entering the ministry, shall bear no interest, but from that time they shall bear interest at three per cent.

(d) Scholarships are assigned for one year only. Renewal must be secured by a new application each year, but may not be obtained beyond six consecutive years. The amount of the regular scholarship at present is fifty (50) dollars per annum, payable in two equal installments, December 1 and April 1. Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary before November 1 or March 1.

(e) The Board of Directors shall appoint examining committees, consisting of three persons each at different institutions, throughout the country to make careful inquiry concerning the applicant's religious character, credentials, his motives for seeking the ministry, his abilities, attainments, and promise, also his need of pecuniary aid and his willingness to conform to the rules of the Society. The Directors must depend almost entirely upon the personal estimates which are furnished by the committees appointed for that purpose in the colleges and seminaries with which these students are connected, therefore they expect that these estimates are prepared with carefulness from individual knowledge, and express distinctly the personal judgment of those from whom they come. If the committee decide to recommend an applicant they shall direct him to state in the form of application his name, age,

residence, place of education, church membership, need of assistance, and any other facts which may be deemed important.

If there is no regular examining committee in the institution which a student desiring assistance is attending, the Secretary of the Society may be notified of his wish for assistance and a special committee be appointed to examine him.

(f) Before receiving a grant the applicant must give expression to his purpose of devoting his life to the Christian ministry and of taking a full course of theological education, promising that if he shall change his purpose of entering the ministry, he will, within three years after the date of the latest payment, and unless especially released by the Directors for good reasons shown, repay to the Society the whole amount of money received, with three per cent interest on the same from the time of receiving it.

(g) The income which shall provide for the payment of scholarships shall be derived from the interest upon invested funds given for this purpose, and from the gifts of the churches and of special friends for the same object. A gift of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), constituting a permanent fund, of which the interest alone shall be used, shall bear the name of the donor, or such name as he may assign. The income of such a fund shall be at once and perpetually applied to the support of a student in prosecuting his studies for the ministry. Such a donor may name a student as the recipient of such a scholarship, provided his application is duly made and approved according to the regulations of the Society. The Society will act as the almoner for any benevolent individuals who desire to assist worthy young men to prepare for the ministry or to procure a Christian education, and will take charge of any funds intrusted to it for this purpose, applying them for the objects and persons designated.

RULE 10. *Grants to Institutions.* The rules and conditions under which the Society will aid an institution are:

1. It must present to the Directors a certified copy of its act of incorporation.

2. A certified copy of its by-laws.

3. The names of its trustees and number of its students of its several classes.

4. An abstract of title of the property to be covered by mortgage.

5. It must have secured in fee simple and unencumbered sufficient ground for buildings and campus and assets in buildings, or in money, or in both, to the amount of \$5,000.

6. No appropriation voted by the Board of Directors is payable to any institution which shall not prior to such payment have furnished to the Secretary evidence that the property is adequately insured.

7. The institution must be indorsed by the State Association or Conference of the Congregational churches, and by the local Association or Conference within the bounds of whose territory it is located, and it must annually report to the State Association or

Conference and have the continued approval of the same so long as it receives aid from the Society.

8. No *college* will be aided until it has a freshman class of at least four students, and all other institutions must have such a number of students and such status as shall afford evidence of permanency. Every *academy* must be prepared to give thorough preparation for college.

9. It shall be the duty of the president or principal of each institution that receives aid from the Society to report to the Directors at least annually the financial condition of the institution, the number of its students, and all such facts in regard to its prosperity as it may be desirable for the Directors to know.

10. As the preparation, execution, and approval of the papers require time, the institution should notify the Board of Directors of this Society when the institution will be ready for the payment, and should forward papers named above three months before payment is expected to be made.

11. The time for the Board of Directors voting upon applications for current expenses is their regular meeting on the third Monday in June.

12. Application for aid must be made by a formal vote of corporate board of trustees of the institution, who must also give to this Society a first mortgage, with the usual covenants and power to foreclose (unless such action be illegal by the laws of the state), which must also be recorded, on its building and real estate to cover the sum which has been given or may be given to this institution, in case of a failure to carry out the conditions upon which such appropriations are made, namely:

(a) The institution must be and continue under the control of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, a majority of whom shall always be members in good and regular standing in a Congregational church.

(b) Every school and college aided by this Society must maintain the characteristics of a vitally Christian institution. It is expected that special attention will be given to the study of the Bible and to development of Christian character in the pupils, and that every president and principal shall be members of an evangelical church.

(c) All money received from the Society (except such as may have been designated by the donor or by unanimous vote of the Directors for other use) must be applied by the institution to the payment of salaries, to purchase of books, apparatus, or permanent endowment of chairs of instruction according to the instructions of the Directors.

(d) On failure to carry out any of the above named conditions, or in case the trustees in their management of an institution become subject to political or ecclesiastical control other than Congregational, or shall in any way be diverted from the policy of the said Congregational Education Society, as at present defined in its charter and by-laws, the Society may demand repayment of all sums advanced, and enter and foreclose their mortgage on the property.

13. In order to secure the early occupation of promising fields, and also to exert a more direct influence through the agency of Christian education in sections not yet provided with good common schools, this Society may establish and temporarily maintain academies, training and other schools in localities where it would not be possible or advisable to create local corporations. These it may own, manage, and control, with the ultimate purpose of placing them under the care of self-perpetuating boards of trustees or of disposing of them as the best interests of Christian education may seem to demand.

14. All institutions aided by the Society, either through their federation with the Society by states or by direct grants from the general fund, shall be treated as institutions under the care of the Society. The Society may also act as almoner for individual donors to institutions in the above classes and for other specified Congregational institutions.

RULE II. *Amendments.* These rules may be changed by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any regular meeting of the Directors, notice of the proposed amendment having been given in writing at a previous meeting and in the call sent out for such meeting.

LIFE MEMBERS

- Ackerman, H. N., West Medford, Mass.
 Anderson, Rev. Asher, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Andrews, Rev. George Wakeman, Dalton, Mass.
 Annable, A. K., Salem, Mass.
 Baker, Edwin H., Greenwich, Ct.
 Baldwin, Hon. S. E., New Haven, Ct.
 Barton, Rev. W. E., Oak Park, Ill.
 Bassett, Prof. Austin B., Hartford, Ct.
 Bates, C. A., Acton, Mass.
 Bayley, Rev. Frank T., Denver, Col.
 Beach, Pres. David N., Bangor, Me.
 *Beale, Rev. Charles H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Beaton, Rev. David, California.
 Bigelow, Rev. E. Victor, Andover, Mass.
 Bigelow, Walter K., Salem, Mass.
 Bond, Charles W., Newton Center, Mass.
 Bond, Henry R., New London, Ct.
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Broughton, John G., Marblehead, Mass.
 Brown, Rev. Charles R., New Haven, Ct.
 Brown, Edward W., Hyde Park, Mass.
 Burtner, Rev. Daniel, Lynn, Mass.
 Bushnell, Rev. Albert, Kansas City, Mo.
 Bushnell, Rev. S. C., Arlington, Mass.
 Calkins, Rev. Wolcott, Newton, Mass.
 Camp, Rev. Edward C., Watertown, Mass.
 Campbell, Rev. William R., Roxbury, Mass.
 Carter, ex-Pres. Franklin, New Haven, Ct.
 Chandler, Edward H., Danvers, Mass.
 Chapman, Rev. Edward N., New London, Ct.
 Chase, Rev. Edward A., Beverly, Mass.
 Childs, Harold C., Beverly, Mass.
 Clancy, Rev. Judson V., Worcester, Mass.
 Clark, Prof. Calvin M., Bangor, Me.
 Clark, Rev. DeWitt S., Salem, Mass.
 Clark, Rev. Joseph B., 1114 St. John Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Clifton, Rev. Theodore, Chicago, Ill.
 Cobb, Rev. William H., Newton Center, Mass.
 Cushing, William L., Simsbury, Ct.
 Cutler, Rev. C. H., Waban, Mass.
 Davis, Rev. A. P., Pomona, Cal.
 Day, Henry B., West Newton, Mass.
 Day, Rev. William H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Denison, Rev. John H., Williamstown, Mass.
 Dickinson, M. F., Brookline, Mass.
 Dinsmore, Rev. Charles A., Waterbury, Ct.
 Drew, Rev. E. P., Worcester, Mass.
 Dunning, Rev. A. E., Brookline, Mass.
 Dwight, Prof. Timothy, New Haven, Ct.
 Edgell, George S., Newport, N. H.
 Elder, Samuel J., Winchester, Mass.
 Emrich, Rev. F. E., Brighton, Mass.
 *Fales, David, Chicago, Ill.
 Farwell, Rev. Parris T., Newton Center, Mass.
 Faunce, C. F., Salem, Mass.
 Ferguson, Rev. Frank L., New York, N. Y.
 *Gilbert, Rev. Simeon, Chicago, Ill.

- Gordon, Rev. George A., Boston, Mass.
Gower, Cornelius A., Lansing, Mich.
Grabill, E. V., Boston, Mass.
Gray, J. Converse, Boston, Mass.
Greeley, Rev. L. C., Marblehead, Mass.
Gregg, Rev. David, Allegheny, Pa.
Griffis, Rev. William E., Ithaca, N. Y.
Guild, Rev. Roy B., 105 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.
Guthrie, Rev. E. C., Boston, Mass.
Hale, Arthur W., Winchester, Mass.
Hale, Rev. Harris G., Brookline, Mass.
Hall, Rev. George A., Brookline, Mass.
Hamilton, Rev. B. F., West Roxbury, Mass.
Hamilton, Rev. John A., Cambridge, Mass.
Hart, Prof. Albert Bushnell, Cambridge, Mass.
Hathaway, E. L., Hyde Park, Mass.
Hawes, Rev. Edward, Hartford, Ct.
Hawkes, Rev. William S., Springfield, Mass.
Helming, Rev. Oscar, Chicago, Ill.
Hood, Charles H., Somerville, Mass.
Hood, Rev. George A., Elk Mound, Wis.
*Hubbard, William H., Chicago, Ill.
Hunnewell, Rev. Frank S., White Plains, N. Y.
Huntington, Rev. Charles W., Waltham, Mass.
Jefferson, Rev. Charles E., New York, N. Y.
Jenkins, Rev. Frank E., Demorest, Ga.
Knapp, Rev. Shepherd, Jr., Worcester, Mass.
Knight, Rev. William A., Brighton, Mass.
Labaree, Rev. J. C., West Medway, Mass.
*Leake, Gen. J. B., Chicago, Ill.
Learoyd, John F., Danvers, Mass.
Leavitt, Rev. Burke F., East Boston, Mass.
Liffler, Charles, Roxbury, Mass.
Lloyd, Rev. W. A., New York, N. Y.
Loba, Rev. J. F., Ontario, Cal.
Loring, Victor J., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Lovejoy, Rev. George E., Lawrence, Mass.
Maile, Rev. John L., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marston, Rev. Percival F., Grinnell, Io.
Mason, Rev. H. C., Seattle, Wash.
McElveen, Rev. William T., Evanston, Ill.
Merriam, Edward P., Lexington, Mass.
Merrick, Rev. Frank W., Danvers, Mass.
Morgan, Rev. Charles L., Elgin, Ill.
Nash, Prof. Charles S., Berkeley, Cal.
Newton, Rev. D. A., Reading, Mass.
Nichols, Rev. John N., Chicago, Ill.
*Noble, Rev. Frederick A., Evanston, Ill.
Norton, Fred L., Brookline, Mass.
Norton, Rev. Stephen A., Woburn, Mass.
Noyes, Rev. E. M., Newton Center, Mass.
Oliphant, Rev. Charles H., Methuen, Mass.
Osbornson, E. A., Chicago, Ill.
Owen, Rev. George W., Hyde Park, Mass.
Packard, Rev. Edward N., Stratford, Ct.
Page, Rev. F. H., Waltham, Mass.
Paine, William A., Boston, Mass.
Palmer, Rev. Charles Ray, New Haven, Ct.
Park, Rev. J. Edgar, West Newton, Mass.
Peabody, Rev. Harry E., Chicago, Ill.
Penman, Rev. John S., New York, N. Y.
Penrose, Pres. S. B. L., Walla Walla, Wash.
Phelps, Prof. Lawrence, Demorest, Ga.

- Pierce, Rev. J. N., Dorchester, Mass.
- Pitkin, E. H., Chicago, Ill.
- Poole, Arthur F., Peabody, Mass.
- Pratt, Rev. Arthur P., Bellows Falls, Vt.
- Pratt, Frank W. B., Reading, Mass.
- Proctor, Henry H., Boston, Mass.
- Prudden, Rev. Theodore P., Brookline, Mass.
- Quint, Rev. John H., Chelsea, Mass.
- *Redington, Major E. D., Evanston, Ill.
- Rhodes, Rev. W. C., Roxbury, Mass.
- Richards, Rev. James A., Boston, Mass.
- Richardson, Henry T., Brookline, Mass.
- Robinson, Albert F., Peabody, Mass.
- Rugg, F. A., Greenfield, Mass.
- Sanders, Pres. Frank K., New York, N. Y.
- *Savage, Rev. G. S. F., Chicago, Ill.
- Scudder, Rev. Doremus, Honolulu, H. T.
- Sheldon, Rev. Frank M., Newtonville, Mass.
- Sims, Rev. Thomas, Melrose, Mass.
- Sleeper, Rev. William W., Wellesley, Mass.
- Smart, Rev. Isaac C., Burlington, Vt.
- Smith, Rev. Edward L., 287 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- Stevenson, Theodore E., Roxbury, Mass.
- Stimson, Rev. Henry A., New York, N. Y.
- Stone, Joseph H., North Andover, Mass.
- Strong, Rev. W. E., Newtonville, Mass.
- Strong, William H., Detroit, Mich.
- Taylor, Prof. Graham, Chicago, Ill.
- Tead, Rev. E. S., Atlantic, Mass.
- Thain, Rev. Alexander R., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- Thayer, Rev. Lucius H., Portsmouth, N. H.
- Thayer, Pres. H. E., Kansas.
- Thorp, Rev. W. B., San Diego, Cal.
- Thwing, Pres. Charles F., Cleveland, O.
- Titsworth, Rev. A. Judson, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Todd, Thomas, Concord, Mass.
- Treat, Leonard A., East Boston, Mass.
- Tucker, Rev. William J., Hanover, N. H.
- Tuttle, Rev. John E., York, Pa.
- Twichell, Rev. Joseph H., Hartford, Ct.
- Vincent, Rev. Clarence A., Washington, D. C.
- Vinton, Alfred C., Winchester, Mass.
- Walker, Rev. J. J., Newton Highlands, Mass.
- Warfield, Rev. Frank A., Palmer, Mass.
- Webster, Rev. Eugene C., Malden, Mass.
- Wellman, Arthur H., Malden, Mass.
- Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., Malden, Mass.
- Weston, Thomas, Newton, Mass.
- Weston, Thomas, Jr., Newton, Mass.
- Whitcomb, George Henry, Worcester, Mass.
- White, John W., Wakefield, Mass.
- Whittemore, William F., Boston, Mass.
- Wilkins, Samuel F., Cambridge, Mass.
- Willard, Thomas, Galesburg, Ill.
- *Willcox, Prof. G. Buckingham, Chicago, Ill.
- *Williams, Rev. E. F., Chicago, Ill.
- Williamson, Rev. James S., Lansing, Mich.
- Winship, Rev. A. E., Somerville, Mass.
- Winslow, Francis O., Norwood, Mass.
- Woodrow, Rev. Samuel H., St. Louis, Mo.
- Woods, John M., Somerville, Mass.
- Wright, Rev. William B., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Ziegler, Charles L., Roxbury, Mass.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

(Constituted since 1907-09)

The list of those constituted before this date may be found in *Annual Reports* for 1877-1907. Present residence so far as is known.

- | | |
|--|---|
| John S. Adams, Brookline, Mass. | William Johnston, Oak Park, Ill. |
| W. B. Anderson, Manchester, Vt. | William R. Lloyd, Oak Park, Ill. |
| L. A. Babcock, Oak Park, Ill. | A. S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass. |
| Mrs. John H. Balch, Jr., Newbury-
port, Mass. | William R. Maas, Oak Park, Ill. |
| A. P. Beachy, Oak Park, Ill. | Islay F. McCormick, South Fram-
ingham, Mass. |
| Charles S. Bates, Acton, Mass. | H. E. Middaugh, Oak Park, Ill. |
| Miss May A. Bradley, Lee, Mass. | Mrs. E. J. Moore, Oberlin, O. |
| Mrs. F. W. Bull, Oak Park, Ill. | Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler |
| Frank W. Burdett, Brookline, Mass. | Cora E. Palmer, Stockbridge, Mass. |
| Caldwell Buttrick, Hudson, N. H. | Mrs. T. O. Perry, Oak Park, Ill. |
| C. W. C. Chandler, Oak Park, Ill. | John E. Porter, Hatfield, Mass. |
| Miss May Estelle Cook, Oak Park,
Ill. | Mrs. Charles Riddell, Oak Park, Ill. |
| Arthur Johnson Eames, South Fram-
ingham, Mass. | C. H. Rutan, Brookline, Mass. |
| Miss Frances M. Evans, Oak Park,
Ill. | Mrs. Mary E. Sargent, German-
town, Pa. |
| Mrs. Isabella F. Fabyan, Brookline,
Mass. | L. K. Seymour, Payson, Ill. |
| Miss Camilla B. Ferris, Oak Park,
Ill. | Fred Shaylor, Lee, Mass. |
| Miss Olive B. Foote, Great Barring-
ton, Mass. | Miss Marion Spalding, Oak Park,
Ill. |
| Benjamin Galen, St. Paul, Minn. | The Congregational Baraca Class,
Sharon, Mass. |
| Mrs. Addie E. French, Northfield,
Minn. | Mrs. James Tompkins, Oak Park,
Ill. |
| Thornton Graham, Lee, Mass. | Dr. John W. Tope, Oak Park, Ill. |
| Loea P. Howard, Hyde Park, Mass. | Miss Helen M. Towle, Oak Park,
Ill. |
| Miss Louise Ingham, Lee, Mass. | Mrs. E. O. Vaille, Oak Park, Ill. |
| Harry I. Jewell, Oak Park, Ill. | Mrs. Jennie I. Ware, South Fram-
ingham, Mass. |
| | Mrs. C. H. Willcox, Oak Park, Ill. |

FROM THE NEW WEST EDUCATION COMMISSION

(Constituted since April 30, 1879)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ayer, Rev. F. D., Ardmore, Penn. | Fenn, Rev. William H., Portland, Me. |
| Bailey, Rev. A. J., Seattle, Wash. | Gladden, Rev. Washington, Columbus, O. |
| Barnard, Rev. E. C., Whitewater, Wis. | Hall, Rev. Elliot C., Jamestown, N. Y. |
| *Barton, Rev. W. E., Oak Park, Ill. | Hawks, Rev. T. H., Springfield, Mass. |
| Beard, Rev. A. F., South Norwalk, Ct. | *Hawkes, Rev. W. S., Caldwell, Ida. |
| Bell, Rev. R. C., Granby, Mass. | Hill, Rev. D. D., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Benner, Prof. Edward, Wellesley, Mass. | Hill, Rev. James L., Salem, Mass. |
| Betts, Rev. E. M., New York City, N. Y. | Hutchins, Rev. R. G., Garrettsville, O. |
| Blatchford, Paul, Oak Park, Ill. | Johnson, Mrs. Herbert S., Boston, Mass. |
| Boardman, Prof. George N., Pittsford, Vt. | Jones, Hon. E. S., Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Calkins, Rev. W., Newton, Mass. | *Lloyd, Rev. W. A., New York. |
| Clark, W. S., Somerville, Mass. | Merrill, Rev. J. G., Lake Helen, Fla. |
| Colt, Mrs. Samuel G., Pittsfield, Mass. | Messer, Henry, Chicago, Ill. |
| Crane, Miss Clara L., Dalton, Mass. | Miller, Rev. Frank A., New York, N. Y. |
| Crane, F. G., Dalton, Mass. | Packard, Rev. E. N., Stratford, Ct. |
| Crane, Mrs. Louise F., Dalton, Mass. | Pratt, Rev. Dwight M., Housatonic, Mass. |
| Crane, ex-Gov. W. M., Dalton, Mass. | *Redington, E. D., Evanston, Ill. |
| Crane, Zenas, Dalton, Mass. | Richards, Rev. C. H., Montclair, N. J. |
| Crawford, Rev. William, Clinton, Wis. | Rose, Rev. H. T., Northampton, Mass. |
| Cromer, Rev. J. C., Vermilion, S. Dak. | Sherrill, Rev. A. F., Atlanta, Ga. |
| Cross, Rev. R. T., Twinsburg, O. | Stauffer, Rev. Henry, Madison, Wis. |
| Dana, Rev. S. H., Exeter, N. H. | *Stimson, Rev. H. A., New York, N. Y. |
| Danforth, Rev. J. R., East Jaffrey, N. H. | Strong, William B., Beloit, Wis. |
| Dougherty, Rev. J. G., Kansas City, Mo. | Sturges, A. L., Chicago, Ill. |
| Fairbanks, Rev. Henry, St. Johnsbury, Vt. | Sturges, Miss Kittie D., Chicago, Ill. |
| Farwell, Rev. Parris T., Newton Center, Mass. | *Tead, Rev. E. S., Atlantic, Mass. |
| | Templeton, Thomas, Chicago, Ill. |

Tenney, Rev. E. P., Lebanon Center, Me.

Thompson, Mrs. Tryphena P.

Thrall, Rev. J. B., Asheville, N. C.

Torrey, Rev. J., Burlington, Vt.

Ward, Rev. William H., *Independent*, New York, N. Y.

Wilcox, E. P., Chicago, Ill.

Williams, Rev. Edwin S., Saratoga, Cal.

Williston, Rev. M. L., Hartford, Ct.

Wilson, Rev. G. H., Compton, Cal.

Windsor, Rev. William, Los Gatos, Cal.

*Winship, Rev. A. E., Somerville, Mass.

Woodbury, Rev. Frank P., Washington, D. C.

Wrisley, Allen B., Lombard, Ill.

*Life Members of the Education Society.

LIFE MEMBERS DECEASED

(List of deceased prior to 1902-03 may be found in report for that year)

Atkinson, Hon. Edward	Hurlbut, C. J.
Bacon, Rev. Leonard W.	Jenkins, Rev. J. L.
Blatchford, E. W.	Kimball, George A.
Bolster, Rev. William H.	Leavitt, Rev. George R.
Boynton, Rev. George M.	Little, Rev. Arthur
Brodie, Rev. James F.	Mason, Mortimer B.
Burdett, Horatio S.	McKenzie, Rev. Alexander
Burnham, Rev. Michael	McLean, Alpine
Buttrick, James G.	Nichols, J. Howard
Capen, Samuel B.	Patrick, Rev. H. J.
Chamberlain, Rev. L. T.	Pearsons, Dr. D. K.
Chapman, Prof. H. L.	Plumb, Rev. A. H.
Coit, Rev. Joshua	Rice, Rev. C. B.
Curtis, Albert	Richardson, Moses W.
Cutler, Rev. Calvin	Ropes, Joseph S.
Daniels, Rev. C. H.	Saunders, Hon. G. S.
Davis, Joshua W.	Shipman, Hon. Nathan
Davis, Rev. Perley B.	Smith, Rev. Judson
Davis, Rev. William H.	Smythe, Prof. Egbert C.
Day, Arthur H.	Snow, Barna F.
Day, Rev. C. O.	Stearns, R. H.
Day, Frank A.	Stetson, Amos W.
Day, Prof. George E.	Strong, Rev. E. E.
Fullerton, Rev. B. M.	Studley, Edward A.
Goodnow, E. A.	Thomas, Rev. Reuen
Gray, Joseph H.	Torrey, Elbridge
Green, William L.	Twombly, Rev. A. H.
Hawley, Hon. Joseph R.	White, Maurice P.
Herrick, Rev. S. E.	Whitin, Edward
Hitchcock, Rev. Albert W.	Williston, A. L.
Holmes, C. W., Jr.	Willcox, Rev. William H.
Holmes, Rev. Theo. J.	Withrow, Rev. J. L.
Howard, Gen. Charles H.	Wolcott, Rev. William E.
Howard, Gen. O. O.	Wood, Frank
Hubbard, John W.	Woods, Rev. R. M.
Humphrey, Rev. S. J.	

Dr. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year Ending June 1, 1915 Cr.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
1914. June 1.		Students	\$11,030.00
Balance	\$5,383.09	Colleges	10,521.00
Donations	\$62,683.83	University pastors	4,600.72
Legacies	3,565.54	Academies	22,721.35
Refunded aid	980.50	Mission schools	24,084.56
Interest permanent funds	14,556.89	Annuities	991.83
Interest daily balances	10.80	<i>Salaries: F. M. Sheldon, Secretary</i>	2,966.64
Annuity funds	2,300.00	<i>E. S. Tead, Secretary</i>	3,000.00
Rebate National Bank tax	398.77	<i>S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer</i>	500.00
Securities sold or liquidated, less reinvestment	5,143.37	Clerks	1,188.85
		Traveling expenses	1,686.72
	89,639.70	Speakers	1,272.92
		Expenses: rent, printing, and sundries	5,423.49
		<i>The American Missionary</i>	823.90
		Laymen's Missionary Movement	62.66
		National Council Assessment	137.50
		Women's Home Missionary Unions' expenses	269.27
		Reduction of debt	2,735.00
		Interest on debt	519.70
		Insurance school property	303.55
		Balance	\$94,839.66
			183.13
	\$95,022.79		\$95,022.79
		S. F. WILKINS, <i>Treasurer</i> .	

This certifies that I have examined the accounts of S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer of the Congregational Education Society, for the twelve months ending May 31, 1915, and find them correct, showing balance on hand to be one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirteen cents (\$183.13).
I have also examined the securities of the Society, held by the Treasurer, and find them correctly stated in their various investments.

Boston, Mass., June 9, 1915

HERBERT N. ACKERMAN, *Auditor*

LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS BELONGING TO THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

<i>Names</i>	<i>By whom given</i>	
Phillips . . .	*Hon. William Phillips	Boston.
Safford . . .	*Hon. Daniel Safford	Boston.
Palmer . . .	*Mr. Simeon Palmer	Boston.
Tappan . . .	*Mr. John Tappan	Boston.
Bumstead . .	*Mr. Josiah Bumstead	Boston.
Martyn . . .	*Mr. A. P. Cleveland and *Mr. James Means	Boston.
Cutler . . .	*Hon. Pliny Cutler	Boston.
Hubbard . . .	*Hon. Samuel Hubbard	Boston.
Richard Cobb .	*Mr. Richard Cobb	Boston.
Edward Henry Cobb,	*Mrs. Mehitable Cobb	Boston.
Parker . . .	*Mr. Ebenezer Parker	Boston.
Proctor . . .	*Mr. John C. Proctor	Boston.
Train . . .	*Mrs. Samuel Train	Boston.
Josiah Wheelwright,	*Mr. Lot Wheelwright	Boston.
Dwight . . .	Ladies of Park Street Church and Society	Boston.
Green . . .	Ladies of Union Church and Society	Boston.
Wisner . . .	Ladies of Old South Church and Society	Boston.
Beecher . . .	Ladies of Bowdoin Street Church	Boston.
Joseph Watson .	*Elizabeth W. Williams	Boston.
Marblehead . .	*Mrs. Hannah Reed	Marblehead.
Marblehead Union,	Donors in	Marblehead.
Bartlett Judson .	*Rev. Samuel Judson	Uxbridge.
Porter . . .	*Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D.D.	Andover.
Brown . . .	*Moses Brown, Esq.	Newburyport.
Banister . . .	*Hon. William B. Banister	Newburyport.
Second, Dorchester,	*Rev. John Codman, D.D.	Dorchester.
Morse . . .	Members of the First Church and Society	Charlestown.
Warren . . .	*Isaac Warren, Esq.	Charlestown.
Osgood . . .	Gentlemen of Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church and Society, Springfield.	
Lathrop . . .	Members of the First Church and Society	West Springfield.
Worcester . . .	Members of the Tabernacle Church and Society, Salem.	
Brown Emerson,	Members of Rev. B. Emerson's Church and Society, Salem.	
New England . .	*Mr. John B. Lawrence	Salem.
Wilde . . .	*Mr. Levi Wilde	Braintree.
Fay . . .	*Mr. Benjamin Fay	Westboro.
Nickerson . . .	*Mr. Thomas Nickerson	New Bedford.
Fay . . .	*Rev. Warren Fay, D.D.	Northboro.
Dudley Cooke . .	*Oliver D. Cooke, Esq.	Hartford, Ct.
Lavenham . . .	*Four Gentlemen in Rev. Dr. Hawes' Society, Hartford, Ct.	
Hawes . . .	Ladies of Rev. Dr. Hawes' Society	Hartford, Ct.
Wilcox . . .	Gentlemen of North Church and Society	Hartford, Ct.
Yale College . .	Officers and Students of Yale College	New Haven, Ct.
Taylor . . .	Gentlemen of First Church and Society	New Haven, Ct.
Henry Stillman,	Congregational Church and Society	Wethersfield, Ct.
Asahel Hooker . .	Church and Society	Norwich City, Ct.
John D. Dunlap,	*Mr. David Dunlap	Brunswick, Me.
Payson . . .	Ladies of	Portland, Me.
Ellingwood . . .	North Congregational Church and Society	Bath, Me.
Dartmouth . . .	Inhabitants of	Hanover, N. H.
John Bartlett . .	*Mr. John Bartlett	New Ipswich, N.H.
Baltimore . . .	Young Men of	Baltimore, Md.
Devonshire . . .	A Young Lady	Great Britain.

<i>Names</i>	<i>By whom given</i>	
Tufts, 2 scholarships,	*Quincy Tufts	Boston.
Whitin, 20 scholarships,	*John C. Whitin	Whitinsville.
Yankton College,	*Rev. John and Mrs. Lydia Hawes Wood .	Fitchburg.
Carleton College,	*Rev. John and Mrs. Lydia Hawes Wood .	Fitchburg.
Smith, 2 scholarships,	Rev. A. B. Smith	Rocky Hill, Ct.
*I. N. Tarbox .	Woman's Home Missionary Association .	
Parker, 2 scholarships,	*Peter Parker, M.D.	Washington, D. C.
Alden, scholarship,	*Ebenezer Alden, M.D.	Randolph.
Six scholarships,	*Jonathan W. Hayes	Newton.
Leonard scholarship,	*George Leonard	Newton.
Wilkinson .	*Arthur Wilkinson	Cambridge.
Penniman .	H. M. Penniman	Boston.
Mead .	*Solomon Mead	Greenwich, Ct.
Charles Ward .	*Mrs. E. L. Ward	Newton.
Cushing, James H. .		Windsor, Ct.
Orcutt .	*Orcutt, Ephraim	Chester, N. H.

* Deceased.

